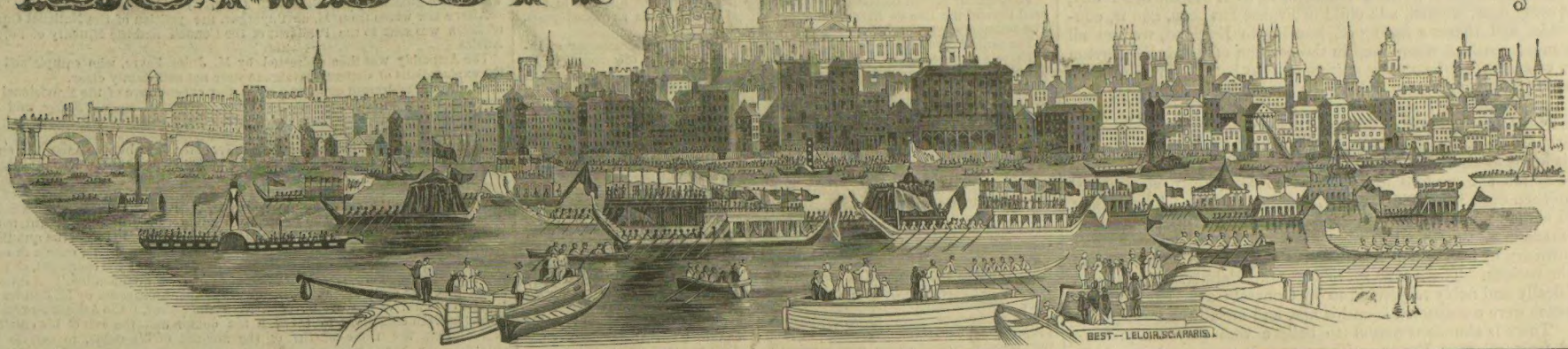


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

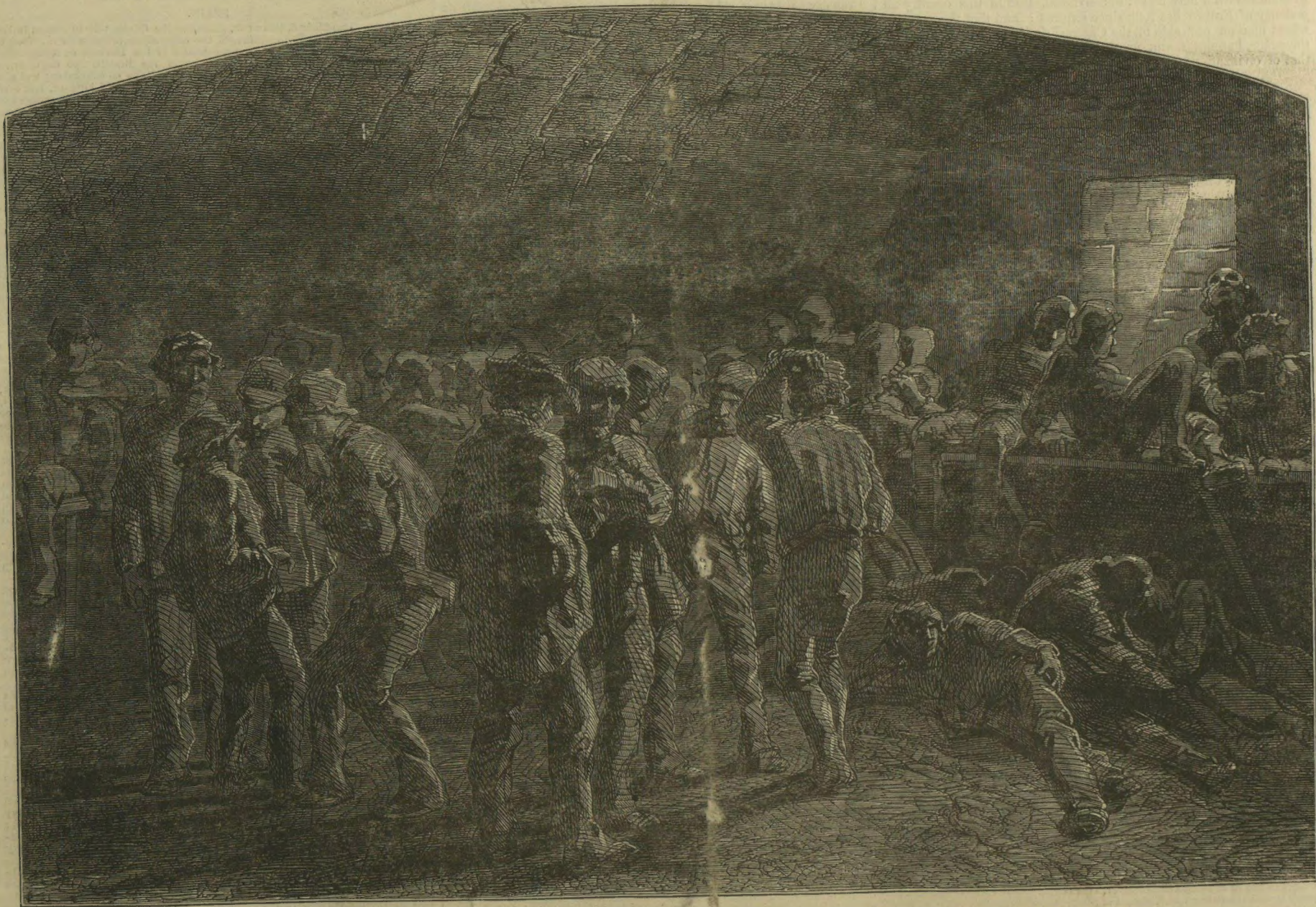
## THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

IN his answer to Mr. Disraeli's attack upon his foreign policy, Lord Palmerston dwelt with much force and justice upon the gratifying fact, that pacific ideas are greatly more prevalent in Europe than they were at the epoch of the first French Revolution; and that events of as great or even greater magnitude than those which then convulsed all the civilised nations of the world, take place in our day without leading to such a sanguinary catastrophe as an European war. The foremost men of this day are proud to believe that it is not merely the large burden of debt which binds all European nations under heavy penalties to keep the peace towards each other, but the greater dissemination of Knowledge and Religion, and of all the arts of peace and civilisation which has distinguished the last thirty years above all previous epochs of modern history, which we have to thank for this happy result. War, though apparently the readiest and easiest mode of reconciling national differences, has never been the object of the praise of great statesmen. Even soldiers themselves, in the calmness of reflection, have condemned their own calling; and while acknow-

ledging the evil, have merely insisted upon the unhappy necessity of appealing to the sword. Both soldiers and statesmen have agreed in calling it a necessity to be submitted to in sorrow, not to be resorted to in exultation.

We all remember the beautiful saying of the greatest soldier of modern times to a lady who shared unduly the foolish admiration of too many of her sex for military bravery, unallied with other virtues. "What a splendid thing," said she to the Duke of Wellington, "a victory must be!" "Splendid," replied the conqueror; "I know of nothing more dreadful—except a defeat." Even Napoleon, inspired only by desire of self-aggrandisement, and so far, immeasurably inferior to the man who saved Europe from the protracted career of such mad ambition, acknowledged the wickedness of war. In fact, all men agree that war is a mighty evil; and even in the rudest and most ignorant of ages it finds no defenders, except on the plea of uncontrollable necessity. Men deplore the fatality which forces them to employ it; and, if closely questioned, admit that, while a possibility of successful negotiation exists, it is wrong to have recourse to the sword and the cannon. It has been

hitherto the curse of the world to admit this necessity too easily. When patience, charity, and mutual forbearance are the instruments required to unloose the Gordian knot of international difficulty, nothing, to the great majority of mankind, has seemed so facile as the sword to bring the difficulty to a solution. But the stupendous cost of former wars, the worthlessness of all the triumphs that have been gained by them, the instability of all treaties and agreements of which victory and not justice has dictated the terms, as well as the education of the people of Europe in the industrious and wealth-producing arts, and the increase, let us hope, of Christianity contemporaneously with merely secular knowledge, have all combined to make the present generation more peaceful than its predecessors, and to justify the hope so well expressed by Lord Palmerston, that the present difficulties of Europe may run their course without a general conflagration; and that the nations may make a new settlement of their relations towards each other, without recourse to the *ultima ratio infelicitissima*, to which both kings and people have in former ages been much too prone for the happiness of either. In these circumstances every tribute to



PRISONERS IN THE VAULTS OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE, AT PARIS.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI, FROM A SKETCH AFTER NATURE BY CHARLES CHANDELLIER.

PITILESS theorists, or crack-brain'd fools,  
Or youth misguided in a high intent,  
Who would reform the world with fire and sword,  
And realise Utopia 'mid the smoke  
Of murderous cannon—do ye ponder here,  
In dungeons vile, the miseries ye have wrought?

If fair day's wages for a fair day's toil,  
And reconstruction of your social lot,  
Were all you wish'd for in the desperate strife,  
Learn, in this evil day, that guiltless end  
Can never consecrate the guilty means.  
That, tho' 'tis noble to reform the world,

Yet reformation never springs from blood.  
That, tho' 'tis wise to wish the good of man,  
Yet men must make their happiness themselves.  
That, tho' 'tis noble to indulge great hopes,  
Yet it is wretched, criminal, and mad  
To place such hopes upon the chance of war;  
And think to gather crops of happiness  
From seeds of murder, hate, and civil strife.

Reform the world! aye, fertilise the moon,  
Or make a railway to the Pleiades!  
Reforms are not the offspring of one age;  
Their mighty roots lie in the foregone depths

Of dim Eternity; and we that seem  
The busy actors in some great design,  
Are not its masters, but its instruments.

Reform yourselves! Achieve the easier task  
And all will follow that the good desire.  
Let each man be a world unto himself,  
And make that better:—Were we so to act,  
The thought of poets and philosophers,  
The aspirations of the truly wise,  
The visions of the ardent and the true,  
Would daily grow into realities,  
And Earth become Utopia, after all.—M.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The news from Paris this week is not of any particular interest. There was some commotion in the neighbourhood of the National Assembly on Saturday afternoon, at about five o'clock, when all the avenues leading to the Assembly were occupied with troops, and an imposing force of cavalry was drawn up on the quay and on the Place de la Concorde. All passengers were allowed to proceed, but they were compelled to "move on." A similar proceeding took place on the Quai d'Orsay, and in the "Place" in front of the Chamber. These precautionary measures were taken in consequence of the rumoured approach of a large mass of the wives and daughters of the imprisoned insurgents with a petition to the Assembly for an amnesty.

The rumour proved correct; but the demonstration was not allowed to proceed beyond the Rue de Rivoli, where it was stopped by the advanced posts. The petition was forwarded thence to the Assembly.

The sensation produced by the evidence given before the Committee of Inquiry was very great. There was a feeling of satisfaction at the avowal of M. Prudhon that the insurrection had been Socialist, and not Republican. The question of advanced or ultra, or red or pure Republicanism, was put at rest by it. It was felt that it was not "the Republic" in any sense with which the National Guards, and the Mobiles, and the army had combated so successfully, or with which they might be again called upon to contend; but that it was with Socialism, and Socialism which meant massacre, devastation, and universal pillage.

The extent of the influence and ramifications of that villainous association in Paris is ascertained to be very great. In Lyons it is even comparatively more formidable, and unhappily it extends to all the great towns. In peaceful Tours the number of Socialists is no less than 4500. The body is said to be in correspondence with the English Chartists, and that the affiliated are pledged to support each other.

In Paris, at least, there was, however, for the present no danger of their getting the upper hand; and if General Cavaignac be elected President, it is felt that it will be long before they or disturbers of any kind will have the power to do extensive mischief.

The Minister of Marine has published the annual *statistiques* of the *bagnes* of France, from which it appears that, on the 1st of January, 1847, they contained 7867 convicts, 106 of whom were between 16 and 20 years of age, 2147 between 20 and 30, 2458 between 31 and 40, 1939 between 41 and 50, 887 between 51 and 60, and 330 between 60 and 69. 4660 were unmarried; 2122 married, with or without children; and 485 widowers. 4390 could neither read nor write; 2696 could read or write imperfectly; 668 knew how to read and write, and 113 had received a regular education. It results from those two last categories of convicts, that marriage and education are two guarantees of morality. As respects the duration of the penalty, 41 were to remain less than 5 years in the *bagnes*, 3232 from 5 to 10 years, 2202 from 11 to 20, 218 from 21 to 30, 38 from 31 to 40, 12 from 41 to 50, 8 from 51 to 60, and 2026 were sentenced for life. In the course of 1846 four convicts were sentenced to death.

The Club of Representatives, which holds its meetings in the Rue Poltier, and of which M. Thiers is said to be the leader, met on Saturday night to consider the course that should be taken in the impending debate on the report of the Committee of Inquiry, and the documents published by them. It was resolved to assume a defensive and a conciliatory attitude, and to attempt getting rid of the matter in one sitting by moving an order of the day "motivé" (specifying reasons). The affair would, therefore, seem likely to "go off." General Cavaignac, who always contended for a conciliatory course respecting it, would it was believed be supported by the great majority of the Assembly, who were of opinion that "all the good of the inquiry had been obtained;" that "the traitors were exposed;" "their views made clear;" "the atrocity of their projects brought home to every man's conviction;" and "the measures of prevention and repression required to ensure the safety of the State made obvious."

On Monday, in Paris, there was a general though indefinite feeling of danger pervading all classes, and at various important points troops were stationed in considerable numbers. It was stated that in more than one quarter the *ouvers* out of work, and who drew a daily stipend from their respective *mairies*, had abstained from demanding it, and the general belief was, something wrong was "going on"—that there was, to use a common phrase, "a screw loose" somewhere. The troops were principally assembled at the Porte St. Denis, the Hôtel de Ville, the Tuilleries, the National Assembly, the Champs Elysées, &c. The *Monteur Parisien* attempts to account for the display of force by stating that it had been deemed expedient to make the Garde Mobile, which formed the chief portion of the troops employed, acquainted with their new Colonel, and with the localities in which it was possible they might be called upon to act; but the real cause for the manifestation was understood to be an impression on the mind of Government that danger existed.

The day passed over quietly. The Garde Mobile was withdrawn before six o'clock in the evening. The attention of the authorities did not, however, cease to be directed throughout the ensuing night to the maintenance of tranquillity.

The suppression of four Communist Journals on Monday, viz. the *Représentant du Peuple* (M. Prudhon), the *Vraie République*, the *Père Duchesne*, and the *Lampion*—by a decree of the Government, signed by General Cavaignac, and by M. Sévère, Minister of the Interior, in some degree inspired confidence on Tuesday. The sentences pronounced by the courts-martial on the insurgents convicted by them being severe, and the continued despatch of convicts for transportation, also tended to reassure the public mind. Nevertheless, gloom and apprehension were still perceptible, while the vigilance of the Government was in no respect relaxed.

The convey of prisoners sent to Havre from Paris on Sunday night was distinguished from those that preceded it by the outrageous conduct of the convicts. Their ultimate destination was not yet known, and seemed to cause embarrassment to the Government. By order of General Cavaignac, M. Dubodan, Representative of the People, General Charon, Director of the Algerian Department in the Ministry of War, and M. Fellman, Under-Director in the same Ministry, had been appointed Members of the Committee charged with divining the means of transportation of the insurgents of June.

The Ministers of Finance and of War had, as a measure of humanity, resolved that the insurgents who had been transported might write through the post-office to their friends and receive letters from them free of postage.

M. Tomaseo, Envoy of the Government of Venice, arrived at Paris on Monday.

M. Lucien Murat returned to Marseilles on the 18th instant, from his mission to Italy.

It would appear that Socialism and Communism have made progress in the departments. At Avignon, on the 14th inst., a tumultuous procession took place, in which several red flags and red caps were paraded. Cries of "Vive Barbès!" "Vive Blanqui!" "Vive Robespierre!" "Down with the rich!" "Down with the merchants!" resounded in the ranks. Several unoffending citizens, who were passing quietly, were insulted and beaten; and an almost incredible fact is stated, that a number of National Guards on horseback rode at the head of the procession.

Accounts from Lyons state that a great movement of troops had taken place in that city during the last two or three days. The 66th and 49th regiments of infantry and the two corps of cavalry, which had marched to the Alps, had been replaced by the 31st and 32d regiments of the line, and the 6th and 19th regiments of light infantry coming from Dijon, Moulins, Nevers, and Clermont Ferrand. The 56th regiment of the line was expected.

General Cavaignac attended the Committee on Home Affairs on Tuesday, to give explanations respecting eleven seats vacant in the National Assembly. His explanations were full and satisfactory, and he concluded by stating that a decree for convoking those colleges (similar to the writs issued by the Speaker of our House of Commons) should appear in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday.

The standing committees of the Assembly rejected on Tuesday an application from a M. Guenet for permission to prosecute M. Caussidière for defamation uttered in his evidence before the Committee of Inquiry.

The Marquis de Brignoleles presented to General Cavaignac on Tuesday his letters accrediting him as Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sardinia to the French Republic.

Towards the close of the week Paris was perfectly tranquil. The utmost vigilance and activity continued nevertheless to be exercised by the Government in obviating any attempt at disorder. The alarm which existed in the earlier part of the week respecting the threatened female procession, and a "strike" of the journeymen bakers, had subsided; but partly on that account, and partly because of certain proceedings of the Legitimist party, which occasions to the authorities much uneasiness, eight persons of minor importance had been arrested, chiefly in the Faubourg St. Antoine and the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville. A new Socialist Club was opened on Wednesday evening.

The impression generally obtained in Paris that a legitimate outbreak was at hand. But even though the principle of legitimacy was generally prevalent in very many of the provinces, the success of an attempt to place Henry V. on the Throne of France was deemed very problematical indeed.

The *Moniteur* has published an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Sinking Fund for the first quarter of the present year, from which it appears that the receipts in cash amounted to 9,915,699 fr. 82c. (£396,600), which sum has been applied to the redemption of the National Debt.

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—At two o'clock M. Marrast, who has been re-elected President of the Assembly, took the chair.

The question of intervention in Italy was made the subject of discussion, when General Cavaignac delivered a speech, of which the following is the substance:—"I have this moment told the Assembly that I was ready to answer immediately to any interpellations that might be addressed to me respecting the affairs of Italy. The Assembly having desired to hear the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs upon the petition of the National Guard of Milan, praying for the armed intervention of France in support of Lombardy, I came forward to request it to enter into the immediate discussion of the subject, and to allow me, in stating the facts, to confine myself within certain limits. My first care, when called to power by the Assembly, was to examine carefully the external relations of France, among which those of Italy were most prominent. I have seen that the Assembly desired the freedom of Italy. Nevertheless, the Assembly has not excluded from those means which might be adopted the alternative of an honourable peace, if, in the attainment of it, the means could be obtained of efficaciously assisting Italy. If I am called upon to give my opinion in this matter, I will say that I am perfectly aware that in this country it requires courage to insist on peace and refuse war. Before the last events I should not have hesitated to advise a pacific intervention; I say, before the last events, because they have notably changed the situation of affairs. Now I am more than ever in favour of a peaceful intervention. Far be it from me to have an idea of casting a reproach on the honourable sentiments expressed in favour of

the beauty, desirableness, and wisdom of peace, that comes from a man who has it in his power to make war, is an advantage to humanity. In like manner every sentiment that falls from the mouth of one who is looked upon as an instructor of the nations, and every syllable that proceeds from the pens of those who speak with power and authority, and in a manner to sway the opinions of others, which exalts the war principle or which foments international jealousies and hatred, is a public evil. But whilst pained to see that a journal which calls itself, and is called by others, the principal journal of Europe, should assert so mischievous and so false a statement as it did the other day, that every man, woman, and child in France has been, and is, educated in, and shares a feeling of, hostility to England, we are all the more gratified when men in the position of Lord Palmerston give utterance to the nobler sentiment, that both the duty and the interest of these two great nations are concentrated in PEACE.

Unfortunately for themselves, the French are a military people. Their tastes are military; their traditions are military; and their aspirations, to some extent, are military also. But, the fact being so, it becomes all the more necessary to show them that, while we have no ancient grudges to feed against them, their interest, still more than ours, is identified with the cause of Peace. The present head of the French Republic is a successful soldier. What he is, war has made him. But, like the Duke of Wellington, he does not admire his own art, or insist upon a recourse to it, as the sole salvation of the nations. The pacific speech of Lord Palmerston has been pacifically and nobly responded to by General Cavaignac. Words of peace were unexpected from his lips, and are all the more grateful. There is abundant reason to believe that they will produce good fruit all over Europe. There was danger to the world in the high position to which events had cast this distinguished man. It was to be feared that he would be ambitious of playing the part of a new Napoleon, in its later as well as in its earlier scenes; and that, with an overflowing, warlike, excitable, dangerous, and starving population incommoding him in Paris, he would not have had that salutary horror of warfare which might have saved his country from still greater difficulties and perils in the days to come. These natural fears have been greatly allayed, if not entirely removed, by the speech which the Republican General delivered on Monday last in reference to the affairs of Italy. He avowed in the boldest and frankest manner his determination to avoid war, if by any possibility consistent with honour it could be avoided; expressing his belief that the continuance of peace was absolutely essential for the well-being of France, as well as for that of all other European nations. "In certain situations," said he, emphatically, "it required more real courage to maintain peace than to urge a country into war;" and the vehement applause with which the sentence was received by the Assembly, showed a full appreciation on its part, both of the difficulties to be surmounted by the present chief of the Republic, and the public spirit which he manifested in doing his duty in spite of them. The General expressed himself as strongly in favour of the English alliance as the warmest friends of European peace could desire; and spoke of war with the detestation of a philosopher and a statesman—not with the approbation of a soldier.

We trust that the Peace Convention which is to be held in Paris in the middle of September will worthily and manfully labour in this good cause; and that, if it do no more, it will convince many Frenchmen who may be yet unconvinced, that in this country all jealousy of France has long since expired; and that the best and wisest men on our side of the Channel desire nothing so much as the peace, happiness, and prosperity of France—for her sake and that of civilization all over the world, as well as for our own.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been for the most part bad; the wind has blown strongly, heavy rain has fallen daily, and the sky has been mostly covered by cloud. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the morning was fine; afterwards the wind began to blow strongly from the W.S.W.; the weather became rough; the night was stormy; the average temperature of the air for the day was 60°. Friday, the day was rather fine; the direction of the wind was E. at the former part of the day, and S.W. at the latter part; no rain fell, but the sky was chiefly cloudy; the average temperature of the air was 61°. Saturday, the sky was overcast till the evening; the wind blew strongly from the S.W.; a stormy day, with rain falling frequently till 5h. P.M.; the average temperature of the air was 63°; during this day the waves of the sea were unusually high for August. Sunday, the morning was fine and clear; towards noon the weather changed, and several showers of rain fell during the remainder of the day; the evening was fine; the average temperature of the air was 58°. Monday, the day was tempestuous, and very rough all day; very heavy rain was falling; till 1h. P.M. the temperature did not rise so high as 57°; at this time the clouds became broken, and the temperature increased to 64°; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 58°. The waves of the sea were very large, and the tide was unusually high. Tuesday, the sky was overcast till 1h. P.M.; after this time the sun shone brightly. The night was clear; till 1h. P.M. the temperature was below 57°; it afterwards increased to 66°; and its average value for the day was 60°; the direction of the wind was S.W., and blowing strongly. Wednesday, early in the morning rain was falling heavily; at 9h. A.M. the sky became clear, and the remainder of the day was fine; the wind was W., and strong; the average temperature of the air was 59°, and that for the week ending this day was 60°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday, Aug. 17,	the highest during the day was 60° deg., and the lowest was 52 deg.	
Friday, Aug. 18,	.....	72 .....
Saturday, Aug. 19,	.....	66 .....
Sunday, Aug. 20,	.....	67 .....
Monday, Aug. 21,	.....	64 .....
Tuesday, Aug. 22,	.....	65 .....
Wednesday, Aug. 23,	.....	60 .....

The harvest prospects are very indifferent. At some parts of this county much rain has fallen, the effects of which are becoming serious. The ears of grain are growing as they stand, and the seed leaves are making their appearance. From accounts now before me, from different counties, extending to Yorkshire, the prospects are no better. It seems that rain has fallen nearly every day, and the harvest operations have progressed very slowly. Wheat is a thin crop; barley is short, thin on the ground, and in general very backward; oats are nearly an average crop; beans are a full average; but the potato blight is spreading everywhere, and is progressing daily.

Hastings, August 24, 1848.

J. G.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.—The cholera has broken out throughout all Egypt with more or less intensity. It made its first appearance about the middle of last month in a town of the Delta called Tanta, where an immense number of people, amounting to about 165,000, were assembled in pilgrimage from all parts of Egypt and Syria to celebrate the festival of a Mohammedan saint. In Cairo during the last week of July there had been about 300 cases daily; in Alexandria, about 120; in most of the villages on the Nile there were daily cases, and it was much feared that the number would materially increase during the present month of Ramadan, which began on the 31st ult., when the natives fast all day and commit excesses during the night. Before the people dispersed at Tanta it was said that there must have been upwards of 3000 deaths from this disease. Ibrahim Pasha, who was expected to have shown more courage, took flight on the appearance of the cholera, and sailed for Rhodes in a line-of-battle ship, taking with him the whole of the Egyptian fleet; Abbas Pasha, the Governor of Cairo, who is next in authority to Ibrahim Pasha, had taken refuge in Upper Egypt, so that the country was left to take care of itself. On the first outbreak of the cholera measures of quarantine were strictly enforced, but they had since been abandoned as useless; no quarantine whatever was now performed, and arrivals from Constantinople were admitted to free *pratique*. A great many of the European residents were leaving the country, and trade, which was before in a most languishing state, is now entirely stopped. Travellers to and from India were to traverse the country with as little contact as possible with the natives, and, instead of passing through the City of Cairo, they would start from Suez direct from the river's side.

AMENDMENTS TO INDICTMENTS.—An Act of Parliament has just come into force (11 and 12 Vict., c. 49) by which permission is given to amend indictments on the trials where there is a variance in writings produced and the recital in the indictment. It is declared that there has been a great failure of justice in the absence of such permission.

THE VERNON COLLECTION.—We mentioned a fortnight ago that the trustees of the National Gallery had determined on clearing out the lower rooms of their building, and hanging Mr. Vernon's fine collection there; and so they had—at least so one of the trustees themselves told us. But it seems they had determined too quickly, for when professional parties were directed to examine these rooms, and report on their fitness, the report was so decidedly unfavourable, that the idea, as we understand, has been abandoned, and matters remain in the same unsatisfactory state as before. We are sorry to hear that "the honour of knighthood" has been offered to Mr. Vernon in return for his munificent gift and noble example; it was of course declined.—*The Builder*.

an armed intervention. But, I repeat it, the only mediation which can usefully take place is a peaceable one. The English nation, with which we have joined, could not remain deaf to our appeal, and all leads us to hope that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. So long as the Chamber will allow me, I shall be the partisan of an honourable peace. I know that more than one man has made himself a great name in war, and that many have died unknown and obscure because they have preferred peace; but as for me, I declare it to be my opinion that the Republic will only be founded in France, and that our education in this respect will only be complete, when those who are at its head show modesty in power, and do not seek to give their names celebrity. I repeat, I shall always be a partisan of an honourable peace. If other circumstances required, and it became necessary that another course should be pursued, it would be easy—nay, it would be a pleasure to me—to resume the sword, and follow the instincts which have guided my life hitherto." (Cheers.)

After a few words from M. de Puysegur, the petition of the National Guards of Milan was sent to the President of the Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Assembly was then addressed by M. Jules Favre, who complained that the explanations of General Cavaignac were not sufficiently clear.

M. Créton addressed questions upon the expenditure of the Provisional Government. He attacked the sending of armed hordes against Savoy and Belgium, and "birds of prey" into the departments.

This created a most violent tumult.

M. Goudchaux proposed to pass to the order of the day; but the Assembly, on the promise of the reporter of the Committee of Finance that the accounts should be ready in three or four days, adjourned the discussion of the question.

TUESDAY.—To-day the National Assembly adopted the "sole article" of the Committee of Legislation as follows:—"Sole Article.—Suspensions or cessations of payments which have taken place since February 24, although regulated by the clauses of Book 3 of the Commercial Code, shall not receive the qualification of bankruptcy, and cause the incapacities attached thereto, except in cases where the Tribunal of Commerce shall refuse to sanction the *concordat*, or in so doing shall not declare the debtor released from that qualification." A division afterwards took place on the following amendment, proposed by M. Boudet:—"The Tribunal of Commerce shall have the power, if the amicable arrangement has been consented to between the debtor and the half of his creditors representing the three-fourths of the amount of his debts, to release the debtor from the attaching of seals and the judicial inventory. In this case the debtor shall retain the management of his affairs, and shall proceed to their liquidation concurrently with the assignees regularly appointed under the surveillance of the commissioner by the tribunal, and without the power of contracting fresh debts. The provisions of the commercial code relative to the proofs of debts, the *concordats*, and the operations which precede and follow them, and to the consequences of the bankruptcy, from which the debtor is not released by Article 1 of the present decree, shall continue to be in force." The numbers were declared to be—for the amendment 467, against it 247; majority, 220. A sharp discussion arose on a proposal to extend the bill to Algeria and the colonies. It was eventually resolved to include Algeria and to exclude the colonies. A division on the *ensemble* of the bill gave 545 votes in its favour, and 127 against it. It was therefore adopted.

WEDNESDAY.—M. Lasteyrie gave an account of the inquiry into the last election of the department of the Herault, with which he had been charged in conjunction with two of his colleagues. It appearing that the *employés* of the Government had improperly interfered in behalf of the sitting member (M. de Laissac), the Committee of Inquiry proposed that his election should be annulled. A debate and division ensued; and the Assembly being divided equally, a ballot was called for. A scene of the greatest confusion ensued. The Ministers who had voted against the proposition, were surrounded by a multitude of members, who appeared to reproach them with their vote, and the President, being unable to obtain silence, put on his hat. The ballot proceeded amidst the utmost confusion; the result gave 369 votes against 356, and the election was declared annulled by a majority of thirteen votes. The Assembly afterwards granted an indemnity of 75,000 fr. to the officers and soldiers of the horse Garde Mobile, dissolved by a recent decree of the Assembly. Several projects of decree were then presented, including one (proposed by M. Goudchaux) for levying a new tax on moveable property, which was to be the first experiment of a system intended to introduce equality into the financial system of France. The new tax (M. Goudchaux observed) was calculated to produce 60,000,000 fr., and would be very light, not amounting to more than two per cent., the revenue of the moveable property of every description being estimated by the most experienced statisticians at 3,716,000,000 fr. Farming, commercial, and manufacturing establishments, pensions, *rentes*, dividends, annuities, and the revenues of all moveable property generally, are to be proportionably taxed from the 1st of January, 1849. A project of law was also presented for the indemnification of the colonists of France.

## SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid, this week, state that the Queen was to return to the capital on the 26th. The members of the *corps diplomatique* who intended to repair to Seville to assist at the *acouchement* of the Duchess de Montpensier were the Ministers of the United States and the Barils, and the Chargés d'Affaires of Denmark, Portugal, and Chili. The Duke de Glücksberg was also to proceed to Seville. M. Beliran de Lis, former Minister of Finance, had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin. M. Mon was actively engaged in preparing various reforms, which were shortly to be submitted to the approbation of the Council of Ministers. The *Espana* announces that the Cabeçilla Forcadell crossed the Ebro, near Garcia, on the morning of the 12th, with 300 foot soldiers and 30 horsemen, and that the Cabeçilla Estarús had appeared in the valley of Olot. A convoy of arms had been sent from Barcelona to be distributed among the rural population. M. Gonzales Bravo had been restored to liberty at Cadiz, on the 12th, on condition, however, that he should expatriate himself.

The discovery of a military conspiracy in Madrid, the object of which was to replace Narvaez by O'Donnell, had caused some sensation in that city.

## PORTUGAL.

The Queen in person closed the Cortes on the 15th, when reports were spread of the Conde de Thomar's joining the Cabinet; but it appears he was in fact about to return to Madrid as Portuguese Minister. Though the country was congratulated in the speech from the Throne on its profound tranquillity, new political arrests began to take place on the 18th. Senhor Madeira was made prisoner. Senhor Jose Estevo was sought for, but escaped; and Colonel Horto, who had been liberated on the 13th from a two months' imprisonment by a sentence of the Court of Appeal, avoided arrest by flight.

The *Racer* brig of war, from Plymouth, had taken the place of the *Merlin* war steamer, stationed in the Tagus. The latter proceeded to Malta.

## ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY AND PIEMONTE.—Accounts from Turin, of the 19th instant, announce the formation of the new Ministry, as follows:—The Marquis Alfieri, President of the Council of Ministers; General Baron Ferron, Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Chevalier Pinelli, Minister of the Interior; the Count de Revel, Minister of Finance; the Chevalier de Santa Rosa, Minister of Public Works; Count Frangini, Minister of War and Marine.

Up to the above date, Austria's acceptance of the proposed conference had not been received, though little doubt existed of its being freely granted. Doubts still prevailed as to the ultimate position of Lombardy. French and English diplomacy appeared to favour its fusion with Piedmont, but a party had declared itself among the Lombards for the creation of a Duchy, at the head of which the Duke of Leichtenberg, the son of Eugene Beauharnois, who married the Princess Marie of Russia, should be placed.

Some disturbance took place at Genoa, and the Fort St. George has been destroyed by the populace.

Pesciera and Placentia have been given up by the Piedmontese troops, in virtue of the armistice.

From Venice, under date of the 13th inst., we learn that on the preceding day the people made a grand demonstration in honour of the Piedmontese. The Commander of the Sardinian fleet had declared that, not having any orders, he would remain at the service of Venice. The forts continued to fire almost incessantly at the Austrians. A Provisional Government had been definitively formed at Venice, composed of three persons, viz. Manin, Cavedalis, and Grazioli. The Chamber of Deputies had been convoked for the 13th to elect a new governor, and to deliberate on the position of affairs. The Sardinian fleet had proceeded to blockade Trieste.

ROME.—The Austrians have retired from the neighbourhood of Bologna. At Rome the people had repaired for the second time in procession to the palace of the French Ambassador, to claim the intervention of France. The Duke d'Harcourt is said to have returned a favourable reply.

In the sitting of the Roman Chamber of Deputies of the 11th, a vote of thanks was passed to the city of Bologna, for its brave defence against the Austrians. A report was read on the state of the artillery then at Rome, which was found much more satisfactory than was expected, as it appeared that six batteries were partly in existence.

NAPLES.—Accounts from Naples of the 14th inst. state that the expedition against Sicily had been postponed, the Ministers not agreeing as to the propriety of the measure. Much embarrassment ensued in consequence, and the Cabinet resigned, with the exception of those filling the offices of Justice, War, and Marine. Whether the King would accept the resignations, was considered very doubtful.

MODENA.—The Duke of Modena entered that city on the 8th. He has published a proclamation, conceding a general amnesty except against the chiefs and promoters, whom he allows to leave the State. The proclamation adds that the Duke is engaged in giving those concessions he intended to grant before the commotion.

## GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—On the 17th inst. President Von Gagern made a verbal report to the National Assembly relative to the part taken by the deputation in the festivities at Cologne. On that and the succeeding day the Assembly was engaged in committee on the draft of a Bill of Rights. The seventh paragraph, guaranteeing exemption from domiciliary visits, except in pursuit of a criminal discovered in the act, or with a magistrate's warrant, was adopted on the 17th; the eighth, guaranteeing the inviolability of letters, except under a special warrant; and the ninth, guaranteeing the liberty of the press, were adopted on the 18th.

Every day brings to Frankfort fresh intimation of appointments of ministers by the different State Governments to be resident at the seat of the central Government. Camphausen is the Prussian minister appointed to this charge. The Vicar of the Empire has announced that he will "receive" twice a week as soon as his house is in order. M. Von Gagern is to hold a weekly levee. A Russian



Ambassador is expected, and Lord Cowley has rented a house. In short, there is every prospect of a brilliant season.

A very large portion of the Assembly, and all the Germans who sympathise with the late movement, are full of the idea that the English press not only deprecates their doings, but is absolutely adverse to their cause, and jealous of the incipient unity of Germany.

#### PRUSSIA.

From the Berlin newspapers received this week it would appear that "the pure Prussian blood" is not only averse to "Prussia resolving itself into Germany," but to the admission of the Neo-Prussians of the Rhine provinces to administrative offices in Prussia itself. On this head it is remarked in the *Berlinische Nachrichten*:—"Loud complaints are made because the Ministers of Finance and the Interior have brought officials from the Rhine, and given them appointments here. Were the report true, we could not blame Ministers for taking such a step; for the re-organisation of our system of government requires an additional force. Nothing more natural in such circumstances than for Ministers to employ officers whose ability and political soundness are experimentally known to them. But the report is false; it is a weak invention of the reaction. Hitherto we have been accustomed to hear the Rhinelanders grumbling on account of their being deluged with officials from the old provinces." There is no news of any interest.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals received this week are full of gossip about the Emperor. The *ipsissima verba*, addressed by his Majesty to the president and deputation of the constituent diet, in Schönbrunn, have been published. "Gentlemen," said the Emperor, "you have deemed it necessary for me to come here; I have done my duty, and here I am." With these words he turned his back upon them, and retreated from the audience chamber to his private apartments. The Emperor walked daily without attendants in the garden at Schönbrunn, plainly dressed, and wearing a black, red, and gold ribbon over the shoulder and across the breast.

The probability of ministerial changes was publicly spoken of. The Republican party had been making great efforts against the Government; a portion of the populace gave encouragement to those attempts. The editors of three Republican and anarchical journals had been arrested, but had been ultimately set at liberty on bail.

Lord Ponsonby arrived on the 15th, and the conferences on the affairs of Italy were immediately commenced.

In consequence of the heavy rains, storms, and partial rain squalls which inundated the country during the night of the 1st and 2nd of July, the greater part of the circle of Villach, in the government of Laybach, in Austrian Illyria, namely, in Tarvis, Kortschach, Spital, Griefenberg, and Upper Villach, has been devastated and destroyed to a most fearful extent, and hundreds of families have been brought to beggary and the utmost distress. A public subscription has been opened in Vienna by the city police authorities, and it is earnestly hoped that the distress will be mitigated by those who have been spared a similar visitation of Providence.

#### HUNGARY.

According to the accounts received, *vid Bresslau*, the Hungarian question is being hurried to a quick and bloody decision. All the Croatian regular regiments (about 18,000 men) are proceeding by forced marches to the frontier. The Ban of Croatia, Baron Jellacic, held on the 11th a review over the borders of Otocha, who have lately returned from Peschiera. He addressed them somewhat to the following purpose:—"Gallant Otochans! Europe admires your heroism! You are on the eve of another combat. We fight for a Central Government—for a constitutional monarchy, which must repair to the Imperial residence. The majority of the inhabitants of Hungary yearn for us, their liberators. The short space of four weeks will do much; in four weeks you shall return to your families. A strong and constitutional empire—a bulwark against all enemies, from the east and from the west, will reward the gallant Croats and all loyal Austrians. We fight for the liberty of the Crown and of the people, for fraternity, for equality. This very week you shall have a battle!"

This speech elicited enthusiastic cheers, for the Croats and borderers dote on war and booty. The Ban's united forces are said to amount to 80,000 or 90,000 men—a terrible force, which is now hastening to the rescue of the insurgent Slavonians in Hungary.

#### RUSSIA.

The cholera appears to be spreading rapidly on all sides. Forty "Governments" in Russia are at present visited by the disease. The number of deaths between the 26th of July and the 2nd of August amounted to 546. In Moscow there were, on the 26th of July, 1906 cholera patients on hand.

#### PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

Intelligence from Bucharest, of the 24th ult., states that ranks and titles had been abolished by the Provisional Government. The latter has invited the people to sign an address to the Czar of Russia, in which the sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte is admitted, with the reservation of an independent internal administration.

From Moldavia we learn that there were in the environs of that city on the 26th August 6000 well-disciplined Turkish troops (infantry and cavalry). These troops are commanded by Riffat Pacha. The Baron de Richthofen, Consul-General of Prussia, and the Consul of France, have protested.

#### DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

An armistice is still spoken of; so much so that some of its principal paragraphs are now going the circuit of the German press. They are:—"The dissolution of the present Provisional Government, and the appointment of a new one by the King of Denmark from a list of Schleswig-Holstein candidates, to be drawn up by the Regent of Germany. The evacuation of Schleswig and Holstein by the German troops, with the exception of four thousand Prussians, who are to remain. The Schleswig-Holstein army (about 16,000 men) to remain under arms, and the Danes to hold the island of Alsens, with 3000 men."

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg passed through Flensburg on the 17th inst., on his way to the Mecklenburg troops, which are stationed with the outposts of the German army in Schleswig.

A wish has been expressed by the Danes that the Schleswig-Holstein Diet should adjourn to the 15th of September—a step to which that body were already previously advised by the Imperial Cabinet. On the question being put to the Diet, they voted the adjournment against a minority of twelve. The Federal forces in the duchies continue still to increase, in spite of all rumours of an armistice. They amount at present to forty thousand men. The Danes, too, are on the alert; and their vessels have had some smart cannonading with the batteries at Holnis and Glücksborg. The sale of the condemned German merchantmen, too, is still going on at Copenhagen.

#### HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of the States General at the Hague continues the discussion of the projects of law for the revision of the constitution. In their sitting of Saturday last, they adopted successively the second project concerning the Sovereign and the case in which the throne should become vacant, and the third project, which decrees direct elections instead of the system of indirect elections hitherto in vogue in the Netherlands. This latter measure met with an energetic opposition on the part of several members, who invoked the examples of the facts which have happened in France during the last general elections.

The overland mail brought, on the 21st of August, at the Hague, deplorable news concerning the expedition organised by the Dutch Government against Bally. After having operated their landing with success, and having taken possession of a fortress, the stronghold of the pirates, the Dutch troops were obliged to retreat before the superior forces of the enemy. The Dutch lost 14 officers and 103 European soldiers.

The First Chamber of the States General had been convoked for Friday (yesterday).

#### UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 8th inst. have reached us this week. Congress was to adjourn on the 15th inst.

A proposition was before the Senate for the purchase by the United States of the territorial rights, privileges, and immunities of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Company. The proposition was stated to be made by the State Department, and to be recommended to Congress by the Administration.

The proposition is, to cede to the United States a tract of territory larger than the state of New York, and for a comparatively trifling consideration. The importance of the cession cannot be doubted. It would include the country and the military posts on the northern banks of the Columbia river, and, says the *Journal of Commerce*, "for ever prevent any collision between the United States and England in regard to points which are unsettled by the Ashburton and Webster treaty." This of course must refer to the Oregon, not to the Ashburton treaty.

At New York on the 7th inst., a meeting was held to ratify the union between the Provisional Committee and the "Young Friends of Ireland." The *Herald* says that between 30,000 and 40,000 persons were present.

The New York papers discredit the intelligence which had reached them, of an insurrection in Cuba, later advices having been received in which no mention is made of such an occurrence.

#### MEXICO.

From Mexico we learn that there had been another engagement, but with more decisive results, between the Government forces under Bustamante and the insurgents under Paredes, in which the latter were totally defeated. Padre Jarauta was taken prisoner and immediately executed.

Some doubt is thrown over the reported resignation of Arista, as Secretary-at-War, from the fact that no mention is made of it in the papers.

The Government troops were gaining some advantages over the insurgent Indians in the various disturbed districts.

On the 17th there was a sufficient number of senators of Congress in the capital to form a quorum; they accordingly organised their body for despatch of business. There was no quorum of the Chamber of Deputies.

The *Monitor*, published in the city of Mexico, states that of the 3,000,000 dollars received from the United States, only 1,000,000 dollars remains in the Treasury, and calls upon the Treasury department to account for the disbursement of the 2,000,000 dollars.

From Yucatan we learn that the white inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Sisal have been gaining power, and are gradually subduing the Indians; but famine will shortly finish what the Indians have left. The poorer were already dropping off fast.

#### INDIA.

Advices to the 1st of July from Calcutta and Bombay, and to the 9th from Madras, have been received in anticipation of the overland mail.

The news from Moultan, relative to the operations of the district officers in the

field, is satisfactory. The force under Lieutenant Edwards amounts to nearly 6000 men (Mahomedans). Respecting the revolt we learn that Lieutenant Edwards succeeded in crossing the Indus and Chenab, and effecting a junction with the forces of the Rajah of Bhawalpoor. On the 18th of June the united forces came into collision with the army of Moolraj. They awaited his attack, and sustained a sanguinary conflict of nine hours' duration. The rebel army were completely defeated, and driven from the field with the loss of nearly all their artillery, six out of their ten guns remaining in the power of the British.

The cause of Moolraj is completely lost. Various conjectures were afloat at the time of the departure of the courier as to the course he would pursue. The utmost he could expect was to regain his fort in safety; but there is a more probable and a more Oriental termination to such a career—either that the rebel chief will destroy himself or be put to death by his own people.

Sir Lawrence Peel, Chief Justice in Bengal, has suspended Mr. Grant from his office of Master in Equity in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, in consequence of that functionary having been implicated in the transactions of the Union Bank as one of its directors.

Some disturbances which had broken out among the Bheels in the Mye Counta district of Guzerat, a still unsettled portion of Western India, had been promptly suppressed by the energy of the Political Agent, Captain Wallace, who gave orders for the instant march to the scene of riot of a sufficient body of troops.

#### WEST INDIES.

The *Great Western* steam-ship, arrived this week, has brought the usual West India mails. By it we have news from Jamaica to the 22d of July. Previous to the *Great Western's* departure, the Royal mail steamer *Thames* had arrived out with the particulars of Lord John Russell's proposition for West India relief, and of the debate in the House of Commons on colonial affairs, to take out which the *Thames* was delayed four days at Southampton in June last, and judging from the tone of the Jamaica papers, the measures of Lord John Russell appear to have been considered unsatisfactory in their nature, and totally inadequate to relieve the extent of distress existing. Notwithstanding the hostility of the Jamaica press to the Ministerial measures, sugar, the staple of the island, advanced considerably in price, and was selling briskly at 17s. to 21s. per 100lb.; whereas the quotations, so recently as May 22, were so low as 12s. to 16s. per 100lb.

The weather had been fine at Jamaica, and favourable for the crops. On the 9th ult. a very severe shock of an earthquake, accompanied by an awful rumbling noise, was felt at Kingston. The shock was likewise felt at St. Andrew's and at Spanish-town.

No disturbances had taken place amongst the black population in any part of the island. Rumours were in circulation that a movement of the negroes was contemplated on the 1st of August, but they were not generally credited, as they were supposed to be made current to serve party purposes.

In Hayti we learn by the accounts from Jacmel that many respectable persons had been arrested and cast into prison, some of them having been confined in irons. The General commanding the arrondissement, who had recently acted so praiseworthy a part in staying the pillage with which Jacmel was threatened, had been removed by the President Souleuvre for performing his duty. At Port-au-Prince everything was tranquil, but the prisons were filled with political offenders, many of whom, it was thought, would be shot on the return of the President from his tour through the southern part of the Republic.

From Cuba we learn that the island was perfectly tranquil when the *Great Western* left, on the 27th ult. A slight disturbance had occurred at one of the outposts, but it had been repressed by the energetic measures of the Governor-General. The chief of the town, who was implicated in the revolt, had fled. This is, doubtless, the occurrence that has been magnified by the American papers into a revolution in Havannah.

The Captain-General of Cuba had seized a slaver entering one of the ports, with 150 negroes on board. She had been brought round to Havannah. The blacks would be landed and apprenticed for seven years, and would then be entitled to freedom and permitted to leave the island, in virtue of the convention to that effect between the British and Spanish Courts.

Advices from Porto Rico, to the 24th of July, state that the inhabitants of Ponce were on the night of the 18th thrown into a considerable state of alarm, by the discovery of a plot existing among the negroes for a grand insurrection. It was discovered by information given by one or two negroes to their master, who, on ascertaining the truth of it, immediately gave notice to the proper authorities. Three of the ringleaders were arrested, and, after trial, two were condemned to be shot, and the other to be sent to the chain gang for ten years. The plan was an extensive one, and included all the negroes on the south side of the island from Guayama to Mayaguez. The rise was to be simultaneous in the different parts of the island, and the day fixed was the last day of the month. They were to burn all the towns, kill all the whites, and make a second St. Domingo of the island. Since the arrest of the ringleaders confidence was entirely restored.

Business was dull throughout the island. There was a great amount of English shipping. The estates had finished getting in the crops, and the weather continued favourable for the coming one.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

##### THE FESTIVAL IN THE SOLENT.

Saint Swithin's day, gif ye do rain.  
For forty days it will remain.—OLD PROVERB.

The pleasure venue in the Wight was changed, on Friday the 18th inst., from Cowes to Ryde. This was to be essentially an occasion of popular pastime, her Majesty having presented the Regatta Committee with twenty-five pounds, to be rowed for by watermen of the harbours of Ryde, Portsmouth, and Cowes. Unhappily, the morning broke "heavily with clouds"—the sable livery of St. Swithin. As the afternoon advanced, however, things looked better; and, when the distant booming of the Squadron House battery announced that the *Fairy*, with the Royal standard at the main, was under way, the rain had ceased, and already the length of Ryde pier was densely peopled. About five, the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children arrived, and the yacht moored abreast of the pier, about half a cable's length from it. Thereupon the sports began, and were very energetically pursued till the three events were disposed of. The Royal party remained till half-past six, and then left for Osborne, under salutes from the R.V.C. House battery, and the various yachts in the Roads. Saturday set in very sadly, with a whole gale of wind and rain, that threatened ruin to the husbandman. In the evening the Royal Thames Yacht Club had their annual dinner at their Club-house, at East Cowes—the Medina Hotel. The chair, in the absence of the Commodore and Vice-Commodore, was most ably and courteously filled by Sir Charles Ibbotson, Bart. A sumptuous repast, reflecting the greatest credit upon Mr. Drew, by whom it was provided, was honoured by the presence of about four-and-twenty members and their friends; and to the accompaniment of excellent music, it was unanimously voted that

Better wine ne'er wash'd down better cheer.

Monday had been fixed for the match for his Royal Highness Prince Albert's Cup, for large schooners of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes. Accordingly, soon after 10 A.M., preparations were in progress, and the wind at S.W. was blowing a whole gale. At five minutes to eleven the gun to "make ready" was fired; whereupon, without waiting for the signal to "start," the *Brilliant*, *Enchantress*, and *Wivern* ship'd mooring and bore away eastward. A signal of recall was made from the Squadron House, which, nobly disdaining, the little fleet continued its voyage. The *Brilliant*, however, presently bore up—the two others standing on, it being understood that the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Cardigan had a bet of £500 as to which of their vessels should first round the Nab Light. This the *Wivern* did (with the *Enchantress* close laid up); and, as she rounded, the main-rigging drew the deck-bolts, and away went her mainmast over the side, carrying one of the hands overboard also, who, happily, was saved. The *Wivern*, therefore, made for Portsmouth Harbour, and the other two yachts returned to Cowes Roads, the match having been postponed till Wednesday. In the evening Mr. Bell entertained, according to his custom during the regatta week, the members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club sojourning at the Isle of Wight, at Norris Castle. The banquet—also as customary—was one of princely magnificence, leaving the guests to settle the pleasant problem, which was most observable, their host's hospitality or his courtesy.

With better auspices as to the weather, and under kinder "skiey influences," the second edition of the match for Prince Albert's Cup commenced on Wednesday forenoon. For it sailed the three crack schooners of the Royal Yacht Squadron, namely—the *Flirt*, 155 tons, Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., Vice-Commodore; the *Capricorn*, 318 tons, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.; and the *Enchantress*, the Earl of Cardigan. The course out was to the eastward, round the Nab, for which, with the wind about west, the trio ran upon fair terms. Turning west, with a strong set of tide against them, the *Capricorn* kept to the northern shore, the other two "hugging" the island. As they passed Cowes for Yarmouth, the match was one of the most interesting ever seen. The *Flirt* was the weathermost vessel, it was obvious; but as the *Capricorn* crossed her on the opposite tack, abreast of Egypt Point, it was close shaving; and a pilot, with a red nose, declared his opinion to be that the *Capricorn* would beat the *Flirt* "like Newgate." At this time the *Enchantress* was a mile or so to leeward. It was now 6 P.M., the atmosphere was chilly, people thought on dinner, and turned homeward. The match did not terminate till past eight o'clock—in favour of the *Flirt*, the *Enchantress* having the second place.

Why are the yacht courses so contrived that the least possible amount of the matches sailed is visible to the spectator? What good comes of sailing out of sight to the Nab and the Needles, when all the properties of sea-craft may be equally developed between Cowes, Calshot, and Ryde? Surely, future committees will reform this altogether.

A few yachts departed after this close of the Island season for Plymouth; but "thrashing" westward in such weather as then prevailed was anything but a treat. The yachting year 1848 has been one of the very worst within men's memories, may no worse evil come of it, and may we anticipate with a prophetic hope, that, in every sense, "there's a good time coming."

#### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Business continues as flat here as in the City, with no immediate prospect of improvement. The only demonstrations this afternoon were to back Dough and Ellerdale, and lay against Meaux for the Ebor, and to back Surplice for the St. Leger.

EBOR HANDICAP.		
5 to 2 agst Dough	7 to 1 agst Meaux	10 to 1 agst Sir Martin
6 to 1 — Ellerdale (t)	8 to 1 — Remembrance (t)	
PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES (YORK).		
3 to 1 agst Farthingale	5 to 1 agst Ellen Middleton	

#### CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP.

GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES (YORK).		
6 to 4 on Springy Jack	8 to 1 agst Loadstone	
4 to 1 agst Springy Jack winning this and the St Leger		
ST. LEGER.		
5 to 2 agst Springy Jack	4 to 1 agst Just to Ireland (t)	20 to 1 agst Beverlee
2 to 1 — Flatcatcher	11 to 2 — Surplice	25 to 1 — Caneso
	25 to 1 agst Besborough	
	1000 to 300 and 7 to 2 taken about Justice to Ireland	
DONCASTER CUP.		
	10 to 1 agst Brocado (t)	

#### YORK AUGUST MEETING—THURSDAY.

The Bramham Park Stakes of 100 sovs each.		
Major Yarburgh's Lady Bird .. .. .	(Holmes)	1
Mr. L. Fox's the Lamb .. .. .	(Marson)	2
The Filly Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 50 added.		
Lord Zetland's Queen of the May .. .. .	(J. Marson)	1
Captain Allan's Camphine .. .. .	(Cartwright)	2
The Great Ebor Handicap of 200 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each		
Mr. S. L. Fox's Meaux, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb .. .. .	(Nat)	1
Captain Harcourt's Ellerdale, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb .. .. .	(Marson)	2
Mr. B. Green's Sylvan, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb .. .. .	(Fenn)	3
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas for mares. Three miles.		
Mr. Melkiam's Inheritress, aged, 9st 5lb .. .. .		1
Mr. Pedley's Tuscan, 7st 2lb .. .. .		2
The County Cup of £150, added to a sweep of 20 sovs each. Two miles. (5 Subs..)		
Mr. Johnson's Rowena, aged .. .. .		1
Mr. L. Fox's Le Comte .. .. .		2
The Chesterfield Handicap Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 60 added. One mile. (16 Subs.)		
Mr. Rolt's The Cur, 6 yrs, 8st 6lb .. .. .		1
Sir C. Monck's Vanish, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb .. .. .		2

#### FRIDAY.

Great Yorkshire Stakes.		
Miss Lydia .. .. .		1
Springy Jack .. .. .		2

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CHARTISTS AND CONFEDERATE REPEALERS.—On Tuesday morning at the assizes in Liverpool a true bill was returned against William Heap, and a great number (46) of other persons, whom the indictment charged with conspiring, together with others, to incite divers of her Majesty's subjects to commit insurrection, riots, tumults, unlawful assemblies, and breaches of the peace, and to arm themselves for the purpose of thereby carrying on the said insurrection, &c., and obstructing by force the execution of the laws of the realm: and bench warrants were issued for their apprehension. These are Manchester Chartists. There were also bills gone in against 54 Ashton-under-Lyne Chartists.—In the course of the same morning the Grand Jury returned into court with a true bill against T. B. M'Manus, Lawrence Reynolds, Patrick Murphy, Francis O'Donnell, Joseph Cuddy, Matthew Somers, Robert Hopper, Edward Murphy, James Laffan, Martin Boshid, Thomas O'Brien, George Smith, Patrick O'Hanlon, James O'Brien, James Campbell, and one or two others, for misdemeanour. Amongst them are two or three young men of respectability and standing in Liverpool, whose connexion with the Confederate Clubs has been traced by books and documents which have been discovered.

COMMITTAL FOR "TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY."—At Liverpool, on Wednesday, Mr. Martin Boshill, connected with the firm of Messrs. Orr and Barber, merchants, South Castle-street, was brought before Mr. Rushton and a full bench. After the examination of some witnesses, Mr. Rushton expressed his deep regret at seeing a young man of the prisoner's rank and station in life placed under circumstances like the present. He had been connected with a society as secretary, which had for its object a deep-laid conspiracy. He had been a most active member, and from his own handwriting was proved to be a member up to a recent date. He had no doubt that he had been the dupe of older and designing men, but his only alternative was to commit him for trial upon the evidence which had been adduced against the other prisoners with whom he was connected. The prisoner was then handed over to the custody of the Sheriff, to take his trial at the present Assizes.

APPREHENDED DISTURBANCES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Up to last night all was quiet at Ashton, but the authorities still deemed it prudent to continue prepared. On Tuesday evening about thirty men were seen on the road between that place and Hyde, and, on the horse patrol from Ashton passing by, two of them ran after the policeman, but did not attempt any violence. The special constables and military were on the alert during the whole night. The murderers of Bright, the watchman, are stated by a Manchester paper to be Sigley and Milligan, two of the Ashton "National Guards." They have escaped, it is feared (along with Trainer and others, against whom warrants are out), to America, in some of the many vessels which sailed from Liverpool at the close of last week.

LIBERATION OF CHARTIST PRISONERS.—The sheriffs' officials of Renfrewshire have deemed it their duty, after making the necessary investigations, to liberate Messrs. Burrell and Neilson of Greenock from the prison of Paisley, where they were confined for the last three weeks, on the charge of having committed a political offence.

THE EDINBURGH CHARTISTS.—On Tuesday night, about half-past eight o'clock, Messrs. Rankine, Walker, Cumming, Hamilton, and Grant, who were apprehended some time ago by the authorities under the charge of using seditious language at political meetings, were liberated on bail. The bail bond in each case was £150, with the exception of Hamilton, whose bond only amounted to £50.

#### THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.

WE resume from our Journal of last week (page 100) the description of this important line of railway.

From Abergele, the railway keeps close to the sea-side for some distance, and then winds round to Conway, and crosses the broad expanse of the river through the tubular bridge, that wonder of modern engineering skill, which will be found fully described in our Journal of March 11, 1848. The lofty, shattered walls of Conway Castle, one of the strongholds erected by Edward I., and one of the most glorious and impressive ruins it is possible to imagine, form a boundary to the railroad, which sweeps round its base on a circle, the radius of which is fifteen chains; and the railway enters the town of Conway under a pointed arch constructed in the old walls of the town. This arch gives great picturesque effect to the station, which adjoins it, as our Illustration shows; and the castellated character of the wall is preserved by the battlements upon it. The station is an extremely handsome and well-designed building, in the Elizabethan style, with gabled wings, rising in steps, and projecting from the main portion. The architectural details are in admirable taste, especially some decorated panels between the iron trusses supporting the covering to the platform, between the wings, which is one of beautiful character. The station at Aber is small—that at Bangor is a very large and elegant one, in the Italian style, consisting of a long building of two stories in height, having windows, enriched with mouldings, in each story, and a covering to the platform, supported by iron trusses. The roof overhangs, and in the centre is a small turret-shaped erection, which, with the chimney-shafts, break the uniformity of line with great effect. The decorative portions of this station are very good; and not the least characteristic are paterae, between the trusses, including a monogram of C and H, symbolic of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. At present, there is no station on the line between Bangor and Holyhead; and at the latter place only a temporary erection has been put up.

Though we have not as yet mentioned any tunnels as amongst the engineering difficulties of the line, still there is no lack of them, there being nine; none, however, of very great length, the longest being that at Bangor, of 920 yards in length, cut through slaty rock and greenstone. This tunnel also is on a curve, as is the one at Penmaen Mawr. At Penmaen Bach there is a tunnel of 630 yards, and at Penmaen Mawr a short one of 220 yards in length, both cut through basalt rocks; and most impressive, from the situation of the rocks through which they are cut, close to the sea, the huge rocks rising abruptly from Beaumaris Bay, their sides dreary and rugged in the extreme, and presenting a most magnificent, yet awful appearance from the road, as the tunnels are approached. The rocks through which the tunnels not mentioned above are pierced are as follows:—Chester Tunnel, sandstone; Penmaen Rhos, limestone; Conway, shale; Llandegai, slaty rock; Belmont, slaty rock and greenstone; Trefrieth, slaty rock and clay. There are two viaducts, the Cegyn, of seven arches; and the Ogwen, of thirteen arches, fifty-four feet high. The latter we represent in one of our Illustrations. At no great distance from Holyhead, the line crosses a shifting sand, presenting to the engineers a most difficult obstacle to surmount.

To tourists the Chester and Holyhead line offers an admirable means of reaching easily the most interesting spots in North Wales—Conway, with its glorious old castle, being on the line; Carnarvon, within easy distance, as is also Snowdon's huge peak, with the Clwydian Vale, and many another valley of great beauty and celebrity, with an infinity of picturesque hills, waterfalls, and ruins. Nor is the Menai Bridge to be forgotten by the traveller along this line of railway; nor its still more wondrous neighbour the Britannia Tubular Bridge, now in progress of erection for the use of the line—indeed, till the completion of which, a short part of the journey, about three miles and a half, is performed in omnibuses appointed by the company. The Britannia Bridge is truly a mighty construction; its proportions are gigantic in the extreme, and impress the beholder with awe at the surpassing grandeur and design. It is our intention to illustrate fully, in a short time, this wonderful pile, as it is, without exception, the most gigantic undertaking now in progress in the United Kingdom, and probably, of its kind, in all Europe.

The line itself is admirably constructed, and all the stations display great architectural taste, and are from the designs of Mr. Thompson, whose designs on the Midland Railway are so well known. The ornamental details are by Mr. J. Thomas, whose works at the House of Lords are a guarantee that his portion of the work is in correct taste and character.

To George King, Esq., the secretary to the company, our best thanks are due for his kindness in aiding us in giving the representations on the line of railway; and to several of the officials connected with the railway, for information respecting it, our acknowledgments are tendered.



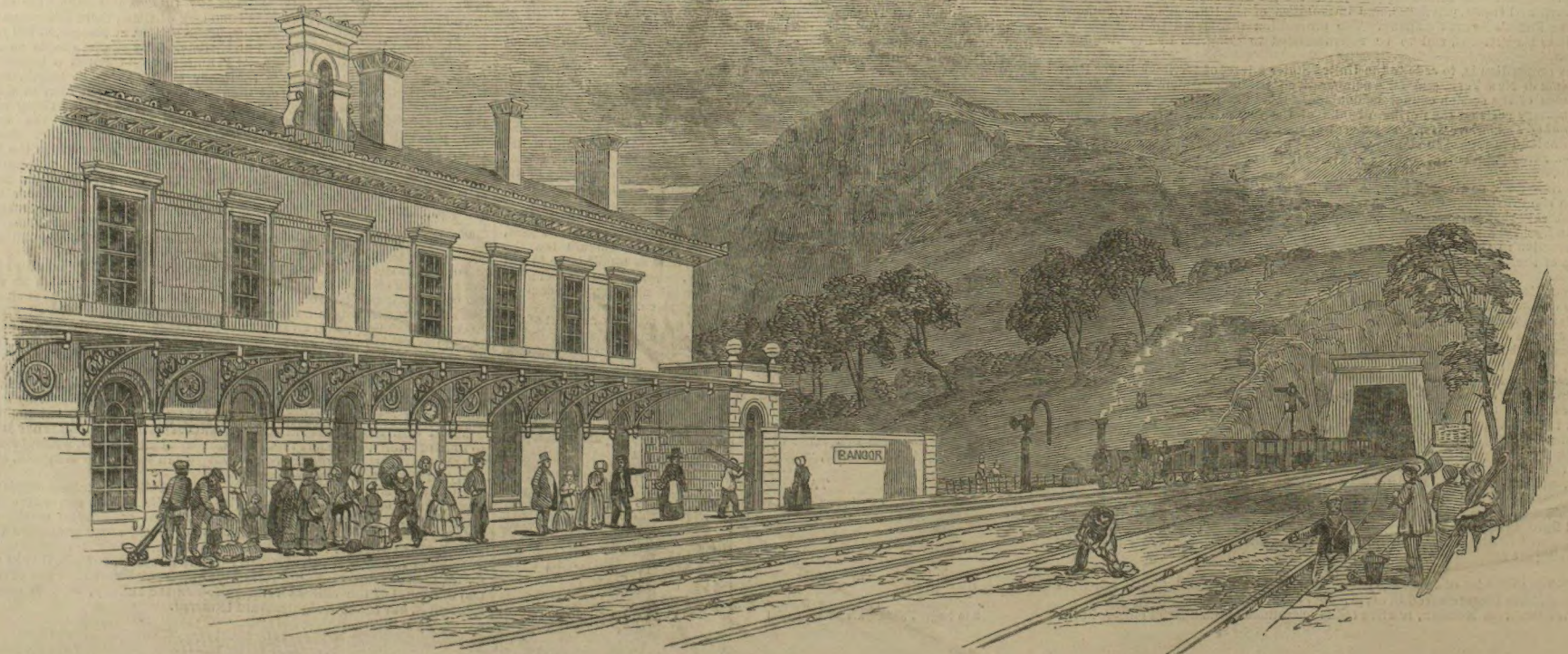
## THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.



CONWAY STATION.



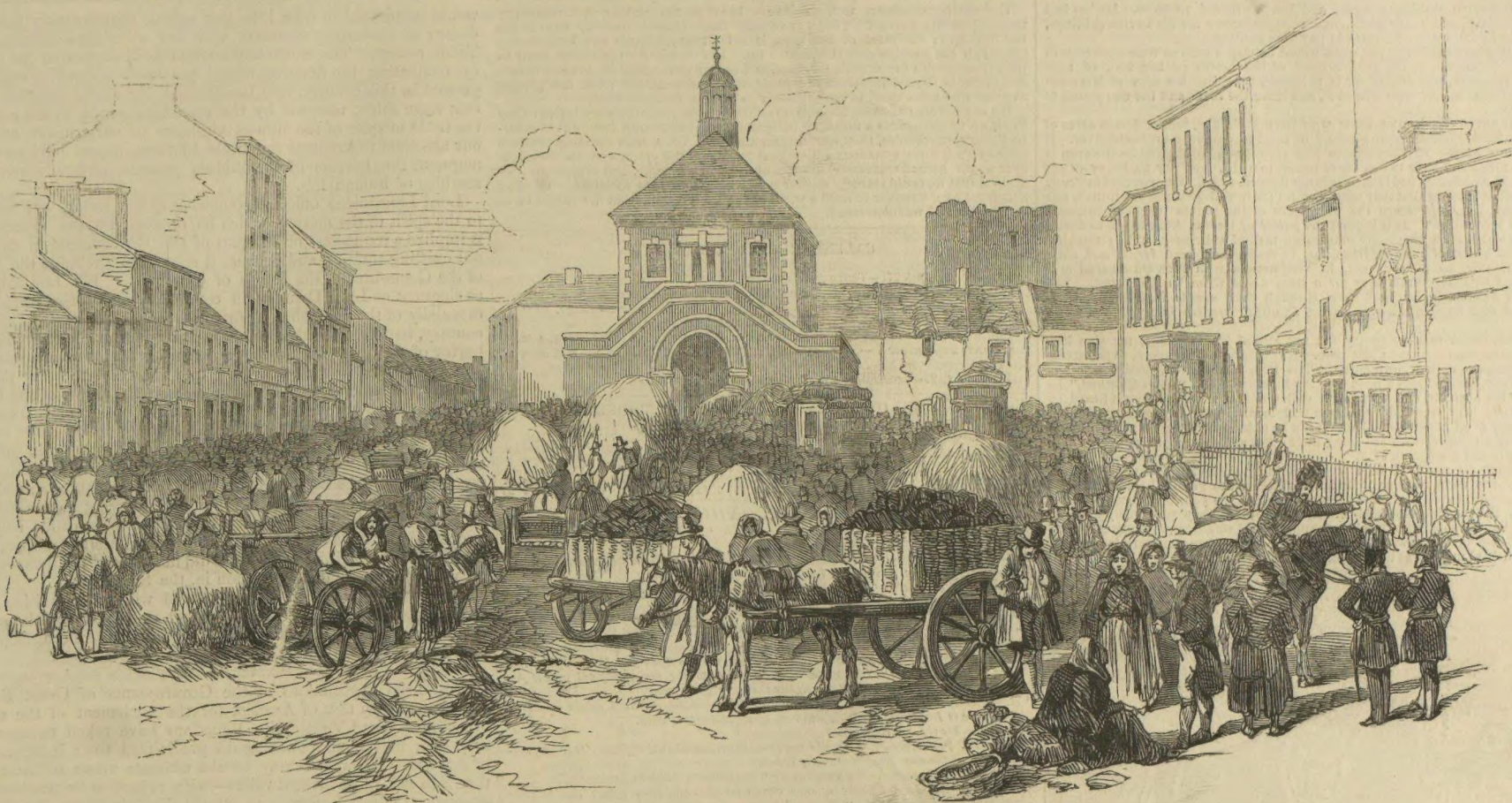
OGWEN VIADUCT.



BANGOR STATION.



## S K E T C H E S I N I R E L A N D .



THURLES ON MARKET-DAY.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

## THURLES.

WERE it not the crowds of country-people who come into the town to chapel, to market, and to hear the news, and the soldiers who fill the shops where whisky and porter, potatoes, eggs, salt, calico, linen, black-puddings, buttons, thread, and meal are sold, and the officers and "heaps" of gentlemen who puzzle the waiters and one another at the head hotel by ringing all the bells at once, as already told—there would be no sign of insurrection in Thurles. There is the fulness of the streets with country people, curious to ascertain what the military are doing; there are the detective police, curious to find out the business which brings any new-comer to Thurles, and who take round-about ways to satisfy their curiosity. There is the same philosophic amusement for those who are not otherwise too busy, of watching and studying the detectives. A visit to the Catholic chapel, where hundreds of the country people—the men in their dark blue or brown overcoats, with capes behind; the women in their blue hooded cloaks: all of them in good condition as to clothes; hardly a ragged coat, or cloak, or stocking to be seen—a visit to the chapel, where some hundreds are always, in the early part of the day, on their knees, is about all which the weather permits us to do (see Engraving); or we may follow some of them to the Court-house to hear their applications for a license to keep firearms, and listen to the discussion as to their being or not being believed to be loyal subjects. Or we may linger under cover of the half-built railway station, and see the half-filled railway trains pass from Dublin to Limerick down, and from Limerick to Dublin up—three of them per day each way; and though the railway, by its easy gradients through a hundred miles of level country, with no tunnels, or viaducts, or deep cuttings, such as we see on almost every line in England, must have been cheaply constructed, we cannot help a mental calculation as to the small traffic and a small dividend.

But those are not subjects for a special reporter. The question of questions is, not what are the detectives doing to arrest the remainder of the insurgent

leaders, or what is the light brigade of Major-General McDonald doing to help them, but how is Ireland to be saved from an annual potato rot, and the famine which that and a poor system of agriculture leaves her a prey to, which, being the question, leads me again to Lord Clarendon's practical instructors.

Let us follow some of them.

To the neighbourhood of Macroom, in the county of Cork, Mr. John Hinds was sent. A reference to the evidence taken by the Commission which inquired into the occupation of land in 1844, under the able Presidency of the Earl of Devon, shows us that up to that year the custom of farming in the Macroom district was deplorably wasteful. When I visited the district during the famine months of the spring of 1847 I found all useful farm work abandoned, and the entire population working on the roads for relief out of the ten millions which was voted for the purpose by Parliament. Not a perch of ground on the ordinary farms was broken with a spade or plough at the end of March. And, had the relief works and wages not been stopped to all who were occupiers of land, and relief in food only allowed, it is a moral certainty that not a spadeful of soil would have been turned up, a grain of seed sown, or a plant planted in that district, as in others, except by a few of the gentlemen cultivators.

Being at last forced upon their own resources in 1847, the Macroom tenantry were probably more eager, in 1848, to listen to Lord Clarendon's instructors than otherwise they might have been. Mr. Hinds says he first called upon the High Sheriff, the Hon. Mr. White, who received him favourably, and gave orders that his tenantry should be collected to listen to him, which was done. The instructor then travelled through the wild tract about the lakes which are the sources of the river Lee, which runs to Cork, and forms its harbour, a tract, though wild, thickly peopled. Everywhere he went the poor farmers crowded around him with the greatest anxiety. But, alas! it was not an instructor to teach them how to till the land that they wanted; they looked for some one coming to till it for them—to find seed, pay for labour, and give them the crops. Mr. Hinds says they followed him over the whole country, from farm to farm. He pointed out to them as he went along, the defects of their old customs, and the

advantages of the system which he recommended. He accompanied Mr. Copping, a poor-law guardian, over a large tract of country, near Musherah mountain; but he says it would be difficult to make anything of the poor creatures whom he met swarming there. "But, strange to say," he adds, "some large farmers and gentry told me that it was now impossible to get farming labourers to work either by task or day upon the land, so completely are they demoralized and upset by the new system of labour that has been introduced among them (by the relief works). Instead of working at their own lands at home, or hiring themselves out as daily labourers, worthy of their hire, they now prefer working on the roads, like convicts in a penal colony: and I find groups of them in all parts of the county breaking stones for one pound of meal a day, hardly enough to support them, and their farms lying idle and neglected. If half the labour that is now spent on breaking stones could find its way back into the fields, and be employed in digging and deepening them, the country would soon feel the benefit of it, and the labouring population gradually come back to habits of industry and labour. As it is, the present system, if persevered in, must end in certain ruin."

To this I would add, by way of suggestion, that if one pound of meal per day keeps these people upon the roads to break stones, a higher rate of wages than is usually offered to them by those who hire labour in that district might draw them from the roads and the pound of meal. It will hardly be credited that the "large farmers and gentry" spoken of by Mr. Hinds offer labourers threepence and fourpence per day, without other allowance. The facts are simply these. The poor-law allowance is the very least which medical experience orders for the bare sustenance of life. Those who seek to hire labour offer less than the poor-law allowance, and the necessities of the wretched creatures decide in favour of the poor-law and the roads. The lowest-priced labour, like other low-priced commodities, is not always the cheapest. One of the most eminent political economists in England, Mr. Morton, of Whitefield, Gloucestershire, found that he could get any number of men to work for him for nine shillings a week on going to that farm. He preferred to



SCENE IN A CHAPEL AT THURLES.



give them twelve shillings a week, and has continued to do so. He has had better workmen, and better work, and cheaper labour for his twelve shillings, than those farmers who continued to pay nine shillings.

The half of nine shillings per week would be wages such as were never heard of about Macroom. If the half, instead of the fourth or the fifth of nine shillings per week, was offered for farm labour, the miserable men of Macroom would go to the farmer who offered it, and leave the roads and the one pound of meal a day.

But it is not so certain that those who have their five, ten, or fifteen acres of their own farm would leave the pound of meal to cultivate for themselves. If they borrow money at Macroom to buy seed or obtain food while the crop is growing, they must have two or three names to a bill, and pay 20, 30, or 40 per cent. for six months. So bad is their security deemed to be, that even that interest, nor any other interest that they may promise (they will promise anything), can obtain loans for them since the prevalence of the potato rot; consequently their land lies untillied. It is beyond the power of human knowledge to devise a plan by which these people are to be made men of substance, unless the plan of Lord Clarendon, of teaching them how to make their land fertile and their crops profitable, be followed out, in conjunction with such aid in seed and implements as other funds may for a time assist them in procuring. The Society of Friends in England have, through their agents in Ireland, distributed seed and implements over a great extent of country during the last two years.

Mr. Hinds found that the gentry did not attend his meetings, nor give him much of their countenance at Macroom. He determined, therefore, to go among the poor people on their own farms. The Rev. Mr. Burton, parish priest of Ballyvourney, secured him a good meeting in his parish. "We adjourned," he says, "to the open air, and it was with difficulty I could make myself heard by the numbers who crowded round me for information. Only for the assistance of the clergy of all persuasions, I would not be able to struggle on at all in these vast tracts; but indeed they are doing their duty, and the people are everywhere beginning to feel the benefit of it."

Then again he says: "I held meetings in Muskerry, which were well attended by the farmers; but, somehow or other, the gentry held back; and more is the pity, for all along the valley of the Lee the country is beautiful, the land fine, the people quiet and industrious. What they principally want, is instruction and co-operation from their superiors of wealth and resources."

It is satisfactory to know, however, that the gentry became more favourable to the industrial mission as the season advanced.



GOING FOR A LICENCE TO KEEP FIRE-ARMS.

Mr. Matthew Grace, who was sent as instructor to the Dingle district in Kerry, says the Rev. Owen McCarthy, parish priest of Ballyheigue, "offered every assistance in his power to bring me in contact with the poor wretched inhabitants. He hopes to be able to get them some seeds, and that I will be able to instruct them in cultivating them." Under the date of May 6th, he gives the following deplorable picture:—"The Reverend Mr. O'Sullivan, P.P. of Kilgobbin, accompanied me over a large tract of poor desolate country, where I met several families digging their stunted land of last year and preparing for potatoes. The great difficulty here, as elsewhere, is the want of seeds. Mr. O'Sullivan told me he had known some of these poor people sell their beds, and carry them away privately by night from shame, in order to procure the seeds—and those who could not do so have only to let their land lie idle and to die themselves alongside it. Mr. O'Sullivan has himself prepared four acres of turnips, in the hope that the people will follow his example; but it is vain to expect anything from such broken down and dejected poor creatures as these."

On visiting Dingle a second time, Mr. Grace saw the good results of his first visit manifest. Land was prepared for green crops. The Rector introduced him to his congregation, to teach them how to dispose of the seeds sent them by the Society of Friends. At Castleisland he says his meetings were well attended by clergy, and gentry, and the pauper tenantry. A committee was formed to get seeds and implements proper for the poor farmers. "Unless something effective be done in this respect," he says, "it is quite useless to be trying to get the poor creatures to alter their system, or to improve it, by bare advice or instruction."

Mr. George Jordan, who was sent to the Swineford district, in the western county of Mayo, found it useless to instruct them while the wretched occupants of the soil had not an ounce of seed nor any means of obtaining it, "unless it dropped down from heaven." Small tracts on husbandry sent to the instructors for distribution were everywhere eagerly sought for.

Mr. Thomas Wynne Boggs, who was sent to what he truly calls the splendid county of Roscommon, says—"With the assistance of the clergy, I have been endeavouring to ascertain the quantity of tillage land in this splendid county of Roscommon, and we think it is about five acres tilled for forty-five acres untillied and lying idle. The great part of these rich and beautiful plains is covered with weeds and rushes. The people are wandering about, seeking for foreign food for breaking stones; their families starving; and that beautiful land, that ought to support them all and as many more, is lying idle like themselves and useless" (as grazing meadows).

Since coming to the county of Tipperary, I have visited and observed some of the good effects following the instructions of Mr. Samuel Shoultice, who was appointed to the district of Ardman. Mr. Prendergast, Secretary to the Farming Society, guided him through the district about Market-hill. The farmers had sown their wheat crops, but in a defective way, great waste being caused by the numerous furrows and the small narrow ridges. Mr. Prendergast pressed strongly on his tenants the necessity of adopting the instructor's advice; and to enforce it by example he gave directions to his steward in their presence to follow his instructions, and to lay down the land strictly in accordance with them.

Mr. Samuel Barton, of Rochestown, took the instructor among his tenants, and provided some of them with seeds and implements, who seemed inclined to follow the instructions. He called on Mr. O'Connor, the parish priest of Ardman, and found him with five ploughs at work, preparing to sow potatoes alone. The value of a more varied system of cultivation was explained, so that if one crop failed others might succeed, and the Reverend gentleman, in the kindest manner, immediately placed his whole field, ploughs, manure, and seeds at the instructor's disposal, to treat it as he thought proper. This act of confidence on his part had the best effect towards enlisting the feelings of the farmers, and inducing them to follow his example.

This was with the Catholic priest. Immediately after, the Protestant rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Madden sent for the instructor, and asked him to lay out his farm for him, which was done.

The competition for land—there being no other scope for industry—leads the people to give such large sums of money for the good-will or possession to outgoing tenants, as leave them destitute of capital to cultivate the land when they obtain it.

I shall not occupy space by alluding to more of the districts to which the instructors were sent. Their reports are all interesting. By a misfortune, not new to Ireland, the public press has not thought projects so simple, practicable, and really effective, worthy of its support—so I am informed on high authority. I have, therefore, been the more particular in making special inquiries for myself, and in bringing those beneficial services to Ireland fairly before the public.

The districts to which the instructors were sent are twenty-nine in number. To sixteen of them they were provided free of expense to the localities; to the remainder the localities contributed half the expenses. The payments were laterly £14 per fortnight to each instructor, the districts over which they travelled being extensive. The Lord-Lieutenant began the fund by a subscription of £50, and afterwards obtained £1000 from another source in England. The whole sum expended was £2433. Owing to the insurrectionary movements, all the instructors have been called in. If funds can be provided, it is intended they shall be sent out again in October, to direct the people during the winter and spring.

The weather continues wet, and every heart seems sinking at the unhappy prospect for the harvest. There have only been three entire dry days in the last fortnight; still most of the corn is safe, though it may not be so fine in quality, if the weather should brighten up. The peasantry come here early in the morning with buttermilk, potatoes, and scanty gatherings of greens, to sell, and linger in the market-place over their small sales all day; but the greater number who come seem to have nothing in hand of business kind.

We can hardly get them into conversation on the most ordinary topics: they think every stranger is a detective policeman. Even though innocent of insurrectionary sympathies, they fear an accusation. To a man standing near the railway I put some questions a little time ago about the crops, and the localities over which he had travelled. He trembled when I spoke, and became so tremulous that he could scarcely answer me. Sorry to see his uneasiness at being addressed by a stranger in such a perilous time, I left him, that he might be at ease, so far as I was concerned.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 27.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 28.—St. Augustine. New Moon at 7h. 1m. P.M.  
TUESDAY, 29.—St. John Baptist. Moon and Venus are near together.  
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Mars and the Moon are near together.  
THURSDAY, 31.—Venus sets at 7h. 16m. P.M. Jupiter rises at 2h. 31m. A.M.  
FRIDAY, September 1.—St. Giles. The Sun rises at 5h. 15m., and sets at 6h. 44m.  
SATURDAY, 2.—London burnt, 1666, old style.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 44	1 10	1 35	2 0	2 20	2 40	3 55

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "K. V. R. Z."—Meyerbeer is a German.  
 "C. D. K."—There is an opera called "Vielka." It is the Viennese version of Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia," originally produced in Berlin.  
 "Une Jeune Pianiste."—Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street. The correct mode of writing the name is List.  
 "A Subscriber," who inquires as to St. John's Gate, is informed that it has been put in substantial repair by the owner; the Architectural College of Freemasons of the Church having undertaken to restore the battlements and other characteristic features. This has been in part executed, but the fund raised for the purpose has been expended, and the Committee have appealed to the archaeological public for subscriptions to enable them to complete the interesting work.  
 "R. M." is thanked. The name of her Majesty's newly-purchased estate in Aberdeenshire is Balmoral, not Bernmurren, as we stated last week.  
 "Photo."—See the Athenaeum.  
 "C. H. W."—Tollington Park, should apply at the General Post-Office. Our impression is that the charge is incorrectly made.  
 "H. E. M., Soho-square."—See Mackenzie's "Emigrant's Guide to Australia."  
 "S. S. G."—We do not know of any cheap treatise on lithography; the "Cyclopaedia" give the process. "Normal" is from Lat. normalis, according to a square or rule (norma).  
 "A. B. C."—Dublin, is, we believe, right.  
 "Samia," and "Zeta," Bristol.—See the "Government Colonisation Circular," published at 90, Fleet-street.  
 "A. B. C. D."—Ireland.—We cannot ascertain.  
 "W. H."—Osnabruck, is thanked.  
 "T. J. P."—Hastings.—The subject is not of sufficient interest for engraving.  
 "Q. C. R. L."—Whitehaven.—We have not room.  
 "J. O."—Harrow-road.—The postage on English letters to America has been raised from 5 cents to 25.  
 "T. T."—Pembrokeshire.—Sandwiches are stated to have been named after the Earl of Sandwich (Jimmy Twilcher), at whose table they were first introduced.  
 "A."—Bournemouth, is thanked for the offer of the outline tour, but it has scarcely claim for a newspaper column.  
 "C. G."—See Suetonius's "History of the Twelve Caesars."  
 "A Constant Reader, &c."—Address Doctor Faraday, Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.  
 "A Subscriber."—The "Cartoon" outlines, or any other set of outlines issued by the Art-Union of London, together with a print, may be had by subscribing two guineas for two shares in any year. The prints given for the year must be taken for the first guinea; but for the second guinea (to avoid having duplicates) there is the privilege of choice. The outlines in question cannot be had otherwise.  
 "X." has sent us an impression of a sixpence of Geo. I., which, numismatically, is of no value.  
 "H. T. W."—Wells.—Hogarth painted his "Midnight Modern Conversation" for Mr. Rich, of Covent-garden Theatre. His (Rich's) widow left it to her nephew, General Wilford, who gave it to the late Mrs. Mary Henrietta Morris, the granddaughter of Mr. Rich, who bequeathed it to William Wightman, Esq., of Hampstead, in whose possession it now is.  
 "W. J. M."—Belfast.—It is very difficult for a party without money to establish a legal right. The proper course to be adopted is to present a petition to the Crown, through the Home Secretary, praying that the title be confirmed to the claimant. On this, the Queen will refer the case to the Attorney-General, and by him it will, in all probability, be sent to the House of Lords for investigation. In Scotland, as in England, the eldest son is heir to his father's dignities.  
 "A Subscriber."—Wales.—No female is entitled, according to the laws of arms, to bear a crest; and no one is strictly justified in using any heraldic device unless he can show that it belongs to him either by descent or grant.  
 "A Constant Reader" will find a Portrait of Madame Persiani in our No. 60.  
 "H. J. B."—Bristol.—Certainly not.  
 "A Country Curate," near Whitby.—At Messrs. Watkins and Hill's, Charing Cross.  
 "J. G. H."—Toronto.—Received.  
 "A. Z."—Imminster.—A master is not bound by law to give a servant a character; but, if he give one, he is bound to give a true one.  
 "J. N. S." is thanked. We have not room.  
 "Lector Constans."—Apply to Mr. Weale, Publisher, Holborn.  
 "A. B." should apply to Harrold and Co., Great Stifford-lane, City, respecting the printing-press.  
 "James Mordax."—We cannot find room.  
 "R. G."—Bengal, is thanked for the sketch, but it has no immediate interest.  
 "J. L."—Relford, and "T. B."—near Manchester.—Declined.  
 "Will Watch."—"The Parent's Handbook," published by Longman and Co.  
 "An Ignorant Citizen."—A Correspondent of the Athenaeum for August 12, 1848, has brought into question the originality of Paley's "Natural Theology," the leading arguments and illustrations in which he states to be taken from a work written by Dr. Newnecut, of Holland, and published at Amsterdam full one hundred years before Paley's Treatise made its appearance. (See the experimentum crucis by "parallel passages" from each work, in the Athenaeum for August 12.)  
 "T. K."—Hadham.—Mr. Monck Mason's "Aëronautica" may be had of Mr. Wesley, the publisher, 163, Strand.  
 "G. R."—Camden Town.—Our Journal can be sent post free to our North American Colonies.  
 "G. P. D."—Barnstaple, and "G. W. S."—Bath.—According to a paper read by Mr. W. B. Brent to the British Association, in 1844, the average height of Englishmen is placed at 5 feet 7½ inches. The army returns range from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 7 inches. The Yeomanry, including a higher class, range from 5 feet 1 inch to 6 feet 2 inches.  
 "A. B. C."—See two useful little books on "Domestic Fowl" and "Pigs," lately published by Orr and Co., Strand.  
 "Alpha."—The British Association Reports are published by Murray, Albemarle-street.  
 "A Subscriber, Zampa."—Signor Soldi was the name of the tenor.  
 "A Constant Subscriber" cannot bear the arms of his mother's family at all, unless she was an heiress, and then he must carry them quarterly with his paternal coat.  
 "Novo-castrensis."—The Fothergills were an ancient Westmoreland family, bearing for arms, "Vert, a Buck's head couped, within a bordure engrailed or."  
 "J. J. W."—The present Duke of Buckingham does not, in any way, descend from George Villiers, the celebrated Duke of Buckingham of the time of Charles II.  
 "Marion."—Bristol; "T. F." and "T. M."—"Amicus," Bishopsgate-street Without; "T. B."—"A Constant Subscriber," Salisbury; "Agrotat"; "T. H."—Igham; "H. M. P."—Exeter; "A. L. A."—"Henricus," Cheltenham; "Lidbrook."—We cannot spare room to reply to some of the questions by the above correspondents; whilst others relate to matters too obvious or unimportant to have claim upon our space.  
 "A. B."—Holloway.—There has been no legislative alteration, that we are aware of, respecting the militia, made this session. The bill in the report, and that you refer to, are most probably the same.

#### BOOKS &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Horses: their Varieties, &c. By H. D. Richardson.—Hand Moulds for Keyed Instruments. By Colonel P. Hawker.—Reinhardt's First Book of Music.—The Roll of Battle Abbey.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1848.

An interesting discussion upon the Slave Trade arose in the House of Lords on Tuesday night on the motion of Lord Denman for an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to give directions for the enforcement of all treaties with foreign powers for the extinction of the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa, and for the prosecution of all British subjects directly or indirectly concerned in violating the laws against that crime, and that her Majesty

would be pleased to take into her serious consideration the expediency of concerting measures with her allies for declaring Slave Trade piracy. The noble and learned Lord supported his motion by combating the doctrine which has lately gained considerable ground in this country, that the demand for slaves was so great, that slave ships, tempted by the enormous profit, would carry on the trade in spite of the utmost vigilance of our cruisers, and that our attempts to suppress the trade by these means only served to augment the horrors of the middle passage, and to increase the sacrifice of human life.

Lord Lansdowne objected somewhat to the terms, but scarcely to the spirit of the motion, which he opposed on the ground that it implied a remissness on the part of the Government in carrying out existing treaties, and because it seemed to prejudice the report of the Committee of the House of Commons. His Lordship was as eloquent as Lord Denman in condemnation of the traffic, and especially of the Englishmen who, in defiance of the laws of their country, had engaged themselves in it: but while he expressed his horror of the trade, and his hope that no available means would be left unemployed by Great Britain to put an end to it, he thought it better that their Lordships should await the report of the House of Commons, before deciding on the future policy of this country with reference to the subject.

Lord Brougham was as strenuous as Lord Denman in refuting the allegation that the effect of our blockade of the African coast was to increase the horrors of the trade, and urged the expediency of an immediate and searching inquiry into what was called the "Coast Trade," which consisted in what was called shipping "coast goods" to Africa, for sale to the purchasers of slaves, with the view of ascertaining whether it did not amount to an encouragement of, if not actual participation in, the Slave Trade.

Lord Denman's motion was negatived without a division; and this interesting, but most difficult subject, upon which in the meantime we refrain from passing an opinion, will therefore sleep until next session of Parliament.

PENDING the negotiations of the Governments of Great Britain and France with that of Austria, for the settlement of the affairs of Lombardy and Venice, the Venetians have taken matters into their own hands, and once again proclaimed their independence of Austria. Whatever may be the ultimate views of Austria—that is to say, of its present rulers—with regard to its troublesome, expensive, unsatisfactory, and unsafe dominion over Lombardy, it seems to be conceded on all hands that the possession of Venetia, and an Italian sea-board, will be stoutly insisted on by Austria, and as stoutly resisted by Italy.

As soon as the capitulation of Milan was known in Venice, the people assembled, forced the Royal Commissioners to resign, once more proclaimed the Republic, and appointed Daniel Manin its President or Dictator. The latter immediately chose a Ministry, issued a proclamation, and took vigorous measures of defence. This Venetian business, therefore, threatens—if the Venetians are strong enough to hold their own, or if they are supported with the expected enthusiasm by the Italians generally—to become a serious if not insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of any treaty with Austria for the independence of Lombardy.

The Neapolitan squadron for the invasion of Sicily has, it is reported, returned to Naples without striking a blow; and the Sicilian question remains in statu quo.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ENGINE-DRIVERS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The dispute between the engine-men and their employers on the North-Western Railway was on Saturday supposed to be arranged satisfactorily, and, accordingly, the following official notice was published:—"London and North-Western Railway, Euston Station, London, Aug. 19, 1848. The drivers and firemen late in the service of this company having left their case in the hands of the chairman, unconditionally, and having expressed their willingness to resume their several duties when and under whatever circumstances their services may be required, they will be re-employed accordingly. In giving this intimation, the directors think it due to the new engine-drivers and firemen to assure them that they shall not be prejudiced as regards their present rates of wages, and that their interests in other respects will be duly protected.—By order, R. CREED, Sec." The men, at the meeting on Thursday evening (last week), proposed to submit certain matters to the decision of Mr. Bury, Mr. Gooch, and Mr. Madigan, gentlemen of long experience in locomotive management. This led to a communication to Mr. Madigan on Friday, on the part of Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the board of directors. On Saturday Mr. Madigan, commissioned by the board, had an interview with Mr. Brown, the chairman at the late meetings in the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road, on the part of the men, and it was then arranged that the system of classification prepared by Mr. McConnell should be withdrawn, and that the men should return to their employment on the line on the terms which they have hitherto been accustomed to receive. It was further understood that any grievances of which the men might have to complain should, in future, be submitted to Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the board, and not to any of the superintendents. After the disputes were thus regarded as settled, 22 of the engine-drivers were sent for to arrange their work for last Monday morning, when they found that they were expected to act with new firemen, the drivers who have worked on the line during the past week being kept in a subordinate capacity. Each dissentient driver was thus put to work on an engine with one of the new men, in lieu of his old assistant. This was regarded as an infringement of their understanding with the company, and a meeting having been held at midnight on Sunday, the following resolution was reported as carried unanimously:—"That the arrangements proposed to them this evening by Mr. Walker, for the working of the line on Monday, being a total violation of the understanding communicated by Mr. Madigan, on behalf of the board of directors on Saturday, that it be therefore determined by this meeting that they will not resume work upon the London and North-Western Railway, unless the firemen who have seceded be included in the settlement of the dispute." A communication of a later date than the above states that the dispute has been finally settled, by the entire submission of the men to the honour and good feeling of Mr. Glyn, M.P., the chairman of the company, whose liberality and kindness to the officers of the establishment, since he has presided over it, have often been mentioned. Forty-six of the old firemen and engine-men belonging to the London end of the line were to have resumed their duties on Tuesday. Some of the new drivers are to be retained in the service of the company.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 19.—The number of births registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the above week was 1288, of which 669 were males, and 619 females. The number of deaths was 1019, of which 506 were males, and 513 females; the births thus exceeded the deaths by 316. The deaths exceeded the weekly average for the last five years by 47, chiefly under the following heads:—Small-pox 32, average 18; scarletina 115, average 37; diarrhoea 81, average 66; dysentery 16, average 7; cholera 17, average 7; typhus 61, average 40; erysipelas 14, average 6; causes not specified 20, average 4. On the other hand the deaths from measles were only 9, average 31; dropsy 15, average 22; cancer 6, average 14; hydrocephalus 27, average 35; pneumonia 34, average 42; convulsions 35, average 50. The cases of cholera mentioned above were none of them of the Asiatic kind.

THE QUADRANT COLONNADE.—The Act of Parliament to remove the Quadrant Colonnade (11 and 12 Viet., cap. 50) is now in operation, and will be shortly enforced. In addition to the removal, improvements are to be made in the appearance of the houses. The expense, including the sale of the materials, is not to exceed £9500. Rates are to be levied to make up the amount. The preamble declares that the present erection is both inconvenient and injurious to the inhabitants.

CHARTIST DISTURBANCES.—At a full meeting held in the course of the week, of Somers Town Chartists, the following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved, that this meeting being convinced of the truth and justice of the principles contained in the document called the People's Charter, and believing that its recognition as the basis of society would effect not only the political emancipation, but also the social amelioration of the toiling masses, we, therefore, cannot but express our deep and heartfelt regret that this sacred cause should be damaged and brought into odium and contempt by the insane conduct of a few (no doubt honest, but) misguided and unthinking men, who allowed themselves to be stimulated on by those who were actuated by the most vile and basest of motives; and, as we, the Chartists of Somers Town, have never countenanced or been connected as a locality with the proceedings alluded to in the evidence of the informer Powell, we consider it to be our imperative duty to protest against all secret proceedings, and we hereby repudiate, denounce, and condemn the conduct therein detailed, as subversive to the great cause of progress and liberty; this meeting being confidently of opinion that incendiaryism, anarchy, and bloodshed will never eventuate in redressing the wrongs or achieving the rights of the working classes. John Arnott, Sec."

MONEY ORDERS.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, AUGUST, 1848.—1. The advices of money orders granted on the chief office must hereafter be transmitted to that office separate from all other advices, and, in order to ensure this, care must be taken to tie them up securely in a distinct packet.—2. In granting money orders, and in advising of the same, one Christian name in full for either the payee or the remitter will henceforward be sufficient, instead of all the Christian names being furnished in full, as hitherto required. By command, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary to the Postmaster-General.



POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and advanced some bills on the table a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

**DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME BILL.**—The discussion on the clauses of this Bill was resumed, and ultimately they were all agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be reported.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH"  
PACKET SHIP, AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

This ship was destroyed by fire on Thursday, about five or six miles to the eastward of the Ormshead, in Abergele Bay. Mr. Littledale, Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, who had been to Beaumaris regatta, was returning to Liverpool in his yacht, when he observed flames proceeding from the *Ocean Monarch*, when he, of course, immediately proceeded to render all the assistance in his power, and was fortunately the means of saving 32 persons from a watery grave.

The flames were bursting with immense fury from the stern and centre of the vessel. So great was the heat in these parts, that the passengers, male and female, men, women, and children, crowded to the fore part of the vessel. Their piercing, heart-rending shrieks for aid were carried by the breeze across the blue waters. In their maddened despair women jumped overboard with their offspring in their arms, and sank to rise no more. Men followed their wives in frenzy, and were lost. Groups of men, women, and children also precipitated themselves into the water, in the vain hope of self-preservation, but the waters closed over them for ever. No pen can describe this awful scene. The flames continued to rage with increased fury. In a few minutes the mizen mast went overboard—a few minutes more, and the mainmast shared the same fate. There yet remained the foremast. As the fire was making its way to the fore part of the vessel, the passengers and crew of course crowded still further forward. To the jibboom they clung in clusters as thick as they could pack—even one lying over another. At length the foremast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the jibboom, which, with its load of human beings, dropped into the water, amidst the most heartrending screams, both of those on board and those who were falling into the water. Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the vessel; others floated away on spars, but many met with a watery grave.

The *Ocean Monarch* had on board about 360 persons, including the crew and emigrants, of whom about 100 have perished. The vessel is a hulk, burnt down to the water's edge.

Several other vessels rendered assistance, amongst which was the Brazilian frigate *Alfonso*, which rescued about 160 persons. Sixteen, also, were saved by a fishing-boat.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

These trials took place at the Central Criminal Court on Friday—Mr. Baron Platt presiding. The Attorney-General desired *George Shell* to be placed at the bar. The prisoner, aged 32, described in the calendar as a shoemaker, was indicted for a misdemeanour, in having attended, and used seditious language at, an unlawful meeting in *Webster-street, Blackfriars-road*. The Attorney-General then detailed the facts attending the prisoner's apprehension, and remarked on the seditious speech he uttered at an open public meeting. Witnesses were called, who sustained the charge, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence deferred.

*James Maxwell Bryson* was then put upon his trial, charged with a misdemeanour of a like nature. After the evidence had been gone through, which was but a repetition of what was given at the police-office, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

**MINISTERIAL VISIT TO IRELAND.**—Lord J. Russell will start for Dublin in a day or two. He goes not to supersede, nor to control, nor to direct Lord Clarendon. But Lord J. Russell goes himself to observe the state of that distracted island, to see its real grievances, to examine their causes, and to confer upon their remedies.—*The Times*.

**ARREST OF CHARTISTS.**—At Bradford, on Wednesday night, the police, acting under the orders of the magistracy, paid a round of visits to the various club-rooms of the Chartists and Confederates in the town of Bradford. Most of them were found empty, but in Emmett's section-room, in Victoria-street, nine men were found, half a dozen of them being woolcombers, two weavers, and a tinner, and they were all marched off to prison, a number of books and papers in the care of the secretary being taken by the officers of justice. At the house of John Smyth, in Thomas-street, a number of papers were also found, and he, too, was conveyed to prison.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA.

**ALLEGED REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS.**—Reports of insurrections having taken place at Warsaw, Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other parts of Russia, are mentioned by the German papers; but they require confirmation.

IRELAND.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.

*O'Doherty*, of the *Tribune* newspaper, who had already escaped conviction by the jury's disagreeing, was again brought to trial on Thursday (last week), and has again escaped, from the same cause. The trial was not concluded until Saturday morning. The jury were locked up from twelve o'clock till five, when they were discharged! Two of the number complained of illness; and, a physician having been called in, pronounced that their condition was such that further confinement would injure them very seriously. The Court, therefore, consented to their discharge.

Mr. J. A. Curran applied on behalf of the printers of the *Nation* newspaper, to have them discharged from custody, as the Attorney-General had not sent up any bills of indictment against them. The Attorney-General said he was satisfied to allow them to be discharged on their giving security to appear again when called on. The Court then ordered them to be discharged on each of them giving two securities in £10 each, and themselves £50, to appear again when called upon.

**SENTENCE ON MARTIN.**—When the jury had been discharged on Saturday evening, Mr. Martin, of the *Irish Felon*, was called up to receive sentence. Having had permission from the bench, he addressed some remarks to the Court, at the conclusion of which the Chief Baron passed sentence of ten years' transportation upon him.

Mr. Martin's brother, after a salutary lecture, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Newgate for having entered the shop of the foreman of the jury who convicted his brother, immediately after the trial, and challenged him to a duel. His ready and deep apology enabled the court to deal with him so lightly.

**POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF MR. WILLIAMS.**—On the application of the Attorney-General, the trial of Mr. Williams, the second proprietor of the *Tribune*, against whom bills had been found for felony, was postponed until next commission. The Court then adjourned until the 21st of October.

A special commission will issue, immediately that the Crown arrangements are concluded, for the trial of the political prisoners, to sit either at Clonmel or Nenagh, more probably at the former town. Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher, with Mr. Duffy, will take their trials in the first degree, and the other prisoners will be afterwards disposed of.

A writ of error in Mr. Martin's case has been submitted to the Attorney-General.

**REASONABLE DOCUMENTS.**—The folly of Smith O'Brien was never more apparent than in his retention, in a careless manner, of treasonable documents, deeply implicating many persons in his insurrectionary designs. A large portion of this correspondence was kept in a travelling-bag which he left at Cashel; and when arrested, O'Brien, in the bridewell of Thurles, wrote a letter to his correspondent at Cashel, suggesting that the correspondence in question should be destroyed. Of course, the letter fell into the hands of the authorities, and the disclosures thus arrived at are most important. On Mr. O'Brien's person was also found a letter from Charles Gavan Duffy, of the *Nation*, relative to insurrectionary measures, and in what quarters assistance could be looked for; and, in consequence of this, the trial of Mr. Duffy for felony will not be proceeded with, but he will be prosecuted for high treason. Rumour says that many of the letters found in Smith O'Brien's portmanteau, and promising him countenance and help from various influential priests and laymen, are forgeries. That such letters exist there is no doubt, but the denial of their authenticity may be made for a purpose.

**ARRESTS.**—Four young men in the haberdashery warehouse of Messrs. Cannon and White were arrested on Saturday, under warrants from the Privy Council. They were taken at once to the Lower Castle-yard, and thence to Newgate. They were prominent members of the late clubs, especially of that known as "The Mercantile Assistants." The names of three of them are Mulhare, Lombard, and McKenzie. Mr. McKenzie is a Scotchman, who has been in Ireland some years. He is, it is said, a relative of a celebrated Canadian leader of the same name, and of a well-known gentleman in Glasgow. Mr. Taaffe, a young gentleman for whose arrest a warrant had been issued for some time, was taken in Tipperary on Friday night week. Mr. Shea Lalor is said to have been placed in arrest. If so, we shall have another removal from the magistracy.

**REMOVAL OF STATE PRISONERS.**—The number of arrests which have been recently reported would prepare us for learning that the prison of Newgate, as also that of Kilmalmain, are in a very crowded state. Not only were the parties incarcerated subject to inconvenience, but medical men predicted that disease would probably be generated by the overcrowding of prisoners. Those parties who were first arrested were treated with consideration and kindness. They were allowed to have their own beds and other matters of convenience and comfort. But they were placed at the debtors' side of the prison, and that soon became filled so as to afford no additional accommodation. The criminal side was then necessarily resorted to, and here, of course, all extra accommodation was impossible. Here, then, the prisoners accumulated so fast, that so many as twelve were compelled to sleep in one cell. The Government, with considerate

humanity, immediately set about clearing those prisons to some extent, and on Friday (last week) sixteen of those imprisoned under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, but who, it is probable, will not be subjected to any trial or heavier punishment than duress, were removed to the House of Correction at Belfast, in the *Reynard* Government steamer. This movement was effected unexpectedly, at an early hour in the morning. Six were taken from Newgate, and ten from Kilmalmain, in the police van, to the Kingston Railway, and despatched by the first train down. The *Reynard* rounded Howth Head before eight o'clock, A.M. The names of those removed from Newgate were Messrs. Meany and Brennan, said to be charged with treason; and Messrs. W. T. Meyer, Chas. Taaffe, barrister; P. Kennedy, arrested in Killaloe a few days since; P. Marron, proprietor of the *Drogheda Argus*; and from Kilmalmain, Patrick O'Higgins, the Irish aide-de-camp to Feargus O'Connor in all his movements, and who had 1300 gun-sticks on his premises; O'Rourke, of Clontarf, who was taken recently en route to an armed rendezvous; Bergin, recently from America; Crotty and Baker, of Pim's haberdashery house; E. O'Reilly, late a correspondent and ambassador of the *Nation* at Paris; and Mr. Walsh; and some other parties unknown to notoriety. Mr. Dillon, it is now generally understood, has escaped to France.

**THE POTATO BLIGHT.**—The failure appears to be as complete as that of 1846. Reports from Tipperary, Carlow, Cork, Sligo, Limerick, Derry, Antrim, Down, Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, &c., unhappily all concur in representing the pestilence as universal.

Mr. Butt sent a hostile message to the Solicitor-General for some words he used at the late trials, but the matter was satisfactorily explained.

The Irish Government, under the agency of the Poor Law Board, have been making very urgent inquiries as to the actual condition at present, and future prospects of Ireland in respect to food; and the result, as committed to the executive, may be comprised in a very short sentence, namely, "that there is barely food in the country to support the population till the first week in January."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE MOORE.



Few families have suffered more fatally in the service of their country than that of this distinguished officer, Brigadier Moore being the seventh member, in one generation, who has fallen a sacrifice to the climate of India alone. Colonel Moore was the seventh son of Edward Moore, Esq., of Stockwell House, Surrey, and descended, it is stated, by a junior branch, from the celebrated Chancellor, Sir Thomas More. He entered the army as a Cadet at the age of 16, at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, being placed at the head of the Cadets. In 1805, he sailed with the secret expedition under Sir David Baird, and assisted 16 in the year 1804, under the influence of his uncle, Peter Moore, Esq., M.P. Upon arriving in India he obtained a commission in the 1st Regiment N. L.; and on the augmentation of the army, he was appointed to the 59th Bengal Native Infantry, of which he became eventually Colonel. In the Nepanese war he served under Sir David Ochterlony, and, though still a subaltern, was invested with the command of 3000 men, a command in which he so distinguished himself as to call forth the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. During this period he volunteered for the leading of a "forlorn hope," and the storming party were on their march, when the fort surrendered. Presently afterwards he was actually employed in the arduous and important erection of a line of telegraphs extending from Calcutta towards Allahabad, which were only discontinued on the breaking out of the Burmese war, in which Mr. Moore took the command of the Grenadier battalion, attending the division of the army to Arracan, and suffered severe losses and hardships during the campaign.

At different times throughout his career, Brigadier Moore held various important commands, such as those of Lucknow, Loodiana, and Agra, which last-named place, on the advance of the army into Gwalior, he was expressly selected to defend, when under expectation of its attack, whilst his own brigade signally distinguished itself against the enemy under General Valiant. In all the recent campaigns Colonel Moore was honoured with brigades, and finally held the command as a first class brigadier of the extensive district of Rajpootana. His well-known character as a soldier, and his kindness and consideration to all around him, will for ever endear his memory to his brother officers. He died on board the *Lord of Hardwicke*, 29th of July last, within four or five days' sail of his native land, from which he had been absent forty-three years. He was married three times, and leaves a widow and a numerous family to lament his loss.

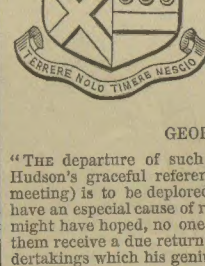
THE RIGHT HON. SIR AUGUSTUS JOHN FOSTER, BART., G.C.H.



This eminent diplomatist, whose death occurred recently, was son of the late John Thomas Foster, Esq., of Dunleer, county Louth, by the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the fourth Earl of Bristol—a lady who became (after her first husband's decease) Duchess of Devonshire. Sir Augustus's grandfather—the Rev. Dr. Thomas Foster, Rector of Dunleer—was younger brother of Lord Chief Baron Foster, whose son (the Right Hon. John Foster) was created Lord Ortel.

The Right Hon. gentleman whose death we record filled for many years the important post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sardinia, and was created a Baronet in 1831. He married, 18th March, 1815, Lady Albinia Jane Hobart, sister of the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, and has left issue, Frederick George (his successor in the title), Cavendish-Hervey, and Vere-Hobart. Sir Augustus had not completed his sixty-eighth year.

THE REV. CHOLMELEY E. J. DERING.



The decease of this respected divine occurred on the 12th inst. He was only son of the late Colonel Cholmeley Dering, by Charlotte-Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Joseph Yates, Knight; and grandson of Sir Edward Dering, Bart., of Surrenden Dering, M.P., by Deborah, his second wife, only daughter of John Winchester, Esq., of Nethersole. He was born in 1790, and married, 27th May, 1817, Maria, eldest daughter of Barrington Price, Esq., by whom he has left issue.

The family of Dering is one of the very few Houses still existing in England of undoubted Saxon origin, an origin confirmed not only by tradition but by authentic family documents. One of its remote ancestors, Diering Miles, appears as witness to a deed by which King Ethelulf granted certain lands to the church at Rochester, A.D. 880.

GEORGE STEPHENSON, ESQ., C.E.

"The departure of such a man as George Stephenson (we quote from Mr. Hudson's graceful reference to his lamented friend at the Eastern Counties' meeting) is to be deplored as a national calamity; and railway shareholders have an especial cause of regret, for, if it had pleased God to spare him, as we might have hoped, no one could have been more pleased than himself to see them receive a due return for the investment of their capital in those great undertakings which his genius and enterprise did so much to call into existence."

This eminent engineer died at his establishment in Derbyshire on the 12th instant, at the age of 67. Of humble origin, and of unaided ability, George Stephenson was the constructor of his own spotless name and high reputation. By industry, intellect, and integrity, he realised a large fortune; and those who knew him best were well aware of the generous and discriminating use he made of the ample means which Providence had allotted to him. If not the actual author or inventor of the railway system, Mr. Stephenson—in the development and practical working of the principle—held an effective position, not inferior to that of any other person, and was decidedly the leading railway engineer of this country. He leaves one son (the present Robert Stephenson), who, emulating his father's fame, is now the chief engineer of the London and North-Western Company.

**HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE OF GUARDS—EXCHANGE OF QUARTERS.**—The half-yearly exchange of quarters of the infantry of the Household Brigade will take place on the 1st of September, as follows:—Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion, from Wellington Barracks to St. John's Wood; 2nd Battalion, from Chichester to the Tower; 3rd Battalion, from St. John's Wood to Portman-street. Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion, from the Tower to Windsor; 2nd Battalion, from Windsor to St. George's Barracks. Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion, from St. George's to Chichester; 2nd Battalion, from Portman-street to Wellington Barracks.—*United Service Gazette*.

**SOUTH-WESTERN.—OPENING OF THE WINDSOR BRANCH.**—On Tuesday the branch of this railway to Datchet was opened for public traffic. Strictly speaking, it is an extension of the Richmond branch, which it leaves by a slight curve a short distance from Richmond, crossing the Thames by an iron bridge situated midway between Isleworth and Richmond-bridge; it proceeds through Twickenham-park to Twickenham, where there is a station, and from thence in a straight line to Staines and Datchet, on the north-west side of Windsor park. The distance from Waterloo-bridge, about 23 miles, was performed in one hour and a quarter. During the day fifteen trains passed either way.

**A NEW TRICK.**—It appears that some people are going about plundering the provincial magistracy and police authorities, by representing themselves to be police officers in pursuit of a Chartist delinquent, or a detachment en route to bring deserters to head-quarters. On Saturday, Mr. J. Jakombs, of Coventry, was duped of £22 12s. 6d. by a fellow who said he was an inspector of police from Weedon in pursuit of a prisoner, and who found himself suddenly without funds; and G. H. Packe, Esq., justice of the peace for Lincoln, of £2 by three fellows, who were dressed in the uniform of the Artillery, and pretended they were carrying forward a prisoner—one of the party actually having his wrists in handcuffs to help the deception.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

This great lyric establishment has closed its portals for the present campaign. On Saturday Jenny Lind appeared in the "Sonnambula;" on Tuesday in "Lucia;" and on Thursday she took her farewell for the season, in her ever popular part of *Amina*; thus brilliantly terminating the second year of her advent to this country. At the close of the opera, the National Anthem was sung with the usual enthusiasm. This morning (Saturday) she will sing at a concert in the saloon of the theatre, for the benefit of the Chorus Singers, assisted by Thalberg and other artists.

The operatic and concert tour undertaken by Mdle. Lind, in conjunction with M. Roger, of the Royal Italian Opera, Signor Belletti, Signor F. Lablache, and Mr. Balfe, will begin at Birmingham, on Monday, Sept. 5. On the 7th they will perform at Liverpool; on the 9th and 11th, at Manchester; on the 14th, at Hull; on the 18th, at York; and at Newcastle, on the 28th. Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Cheltenham, Leamington, Clifton, Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, Nottingham, Oxford, Cambridge, Brighton, and other towns, will also be visited during this tour, which will be prolonged until the month of November.

Three charitable benefits have been given this season: the first by Mr. Lumley, on the 30th of March, in aid of the distressed artisans; the second, a Morning Concert, by Mdle. Lind, in aid of the funds of the Consumption Hospital at Brompton, which she thus presented with a munificent gift of nearly £2000; and the third, the concert this morning for the Choral Department.

Three concerts have been given by M. Thalberg—two morning and one evening. Mdme. Puzzi and Benedict also gave their annual concerts with the usual éclat.

The subscription season, which commenced on February 19, terminated on Saturday, August 5. There have been 47 subscription nights, and 24 extra performances, making in all 71, of which Mdle. Lind has sung 38 times.

The following operas were produced this season:—"Ernani," "Nino," "Due Foscari," and "Attila" of Verdi; "Il Barbiere" of Rossini; "Lucrezia Borgia," "Lucia," "Elizir d'Amore," "Linda," "Figlia del Reggimento," and "Don Pasquale" of Donizetti; "Sonnambula" and "Puritani," of Bellini; "Roberto il Diavolo" of Meyerbeer; and the "Nozze di Figaro" of Mozart.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mario's benefit was fully and fashionably attended. Bellini's "Puritani" was the opera, and the acting and singing of Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Marini were greatly applauded. Albani sang her bravura finale from "La Cenerentola," "Non piu mesta," twice; and then the third act of the "Huguenots" terminated the entertainment, Madame Viardot and Mario creating extraordinary enthusiasm. There was no ballet or divertissement this evening; but the audience never moved until the last notes of the "Huguenots," and remained to call on Viardot and Mario.

On Saturday night the subscription season closed with the ninth representation of the "Huguenots." The house was crammed in every part. At the end of the opera the National Anthem was sung, Mdme. Castellani, Mdle. Albani, and Mdme. Viardot taking the solo verses. Nothing could be more animated than the aspect of the theatre, whilst the company stood up loyally to join in the Anthem. A deserved ovation was bestowed on Costa at its close, by the amateurs and subscribers, as a testimony of his skill in the post of musical director and conductor.

On Monday night, "Norma," the finale from "Cenerentola," and the third and fourth acts of the "Capuletti," were given. On Wednesday was the tenth performance of the "Huguenots," and on Thursday the season finally closed with Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," and the scene from "Betty," the National Anthem being sung at the end of the opera. The three extra representations this week were at reduced prices for the boxes, stalls, and pit. During the season thus terminated, there have been 46 subscription nights, and 24 extra, besides two morning operatic representations, and four concerts, making in all 77 performances.

The following works were produced this season:—"Semiramide," "Il Barbiere," "Gazza Ladra," "Donna del Lago," "Tancredi," "Cenerentola," "Guglielmo Tell," and "Stabat Mater," of Rossini; "Lucia," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Anna Bolena," and "Favorita," of Donizetti; "Norma," "I Puritani," and "Sonnambula," of Bellini; "I Capuletti e Montecchi," of Bellini and Vaccai; "Gli Ugonotti," of Meyerbeer; "Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," of Mozart.

SURREY.

The engagement of Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam has been followed by that of Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, who have been performing with their usual success in "Monsieur Jacques" and "Next Door." We noticed them at length so lately, that it is not necessary to enter into another criticism upon their acting. Suffice it to say that those who omit seeing Mr. Wigan's representation of the poor broken-hearted Frenchman, lose a great treat.

The performances have commenced during the week—with the exception of Tuesday, which was set aside for Mrs. Honner's benefit—with the extraordinary drama of "The Tower of Nesle," from the French of Alexandre Dumas and F. Gaillardet. It was produced at the Surrey some years ago, and achieved a great success; and now Mr. G. Bennett has resumed his original character of *Buridan*. We cannot say a word in favour of this revival. The beautiful *moyen âge* costumes—those of the close of the thirteenth century—were replaced by the old conventional "tunics" of time immemorial; the picturesque interior of *Orsin's* tavern, the chamber of the circular Tour de Nesle, the old Louvre, and the dungeons of the châtelet, were represented by whatever appeared best calculated to destroy any scenic illusion; and the general business was inartistic and slovenly. Nor was the acting any better. Mr. G. Bennett was too heavy for *Buridan*; however well he may once have played it, certainly his present performance gave one but a weak idea of the crafty soldier of fortune as represented by Bocage and Frederick Lemaitre, or as our own clever James Wallack could portray the part. Mr. N. T. Hicks was very wearisome as the young gallant captain of the Queen's Guard, *Gauthier d'Aulnay*. He spoke so slowly, that the probability of the next word arriving appeared at times questionable. Certainly, the best enacted character of the drama was the *Savoy* of Mr. H. Webb. This gentleman has great humour, and, on this occasion, he never allowed it to degenerate into buffoonery. The simple flattering courtier was excellently portrayed. Mrs. H. Vining's *Marguerite* was also creditable.

MARYLEBONE.

The management of this theatre deserves great credit for the very excellent manner in which the pieces are produced. The same care and judgment which was bestowed upon the legitimate plays during Mrs. Warner's management is kept up with respect to the dramas and burlesques now brought forward for Mr. and Mrs. Keeley. "Valentine and Orson" is nightly drawing good houses, and the audiences are of a very superior description. The piece itself is admirably put on the stage, and very well played. The scenery and dresses are all entirely new and in keeping; and *Princess Eglantine's* army of *Jenny Lind's* is a very imposing force. The manner in which the different lines are delivered, and the point that is given to them, speaks well for the intelligence of the company.

The annual amateur performances during the cricket meetings took place last week at Canterbury, and were, as usual, attended by all the principal families of the neighbourhood. The principal characters in the pieces produced were admirably sustained by the members of the club, all gentlemen well known in the leading circles of fashionable and military London life.

The Adelphi company are drawing very good houses at the Haymarket—so much so that the season there has been prolonged. The weather has continued exceedingly favourable—for in-door amusements.

**COLOSSEUM.**—It may not be generally known that a new attraction, little thought of when the Panorama was painted, has been added to the "Panorama of Paris by Night." All the points where barricades were erected in the June insurrection, and where the carnage was hottest, are clearly indicated, thus giving a greater degree of historical interest to this great picture.

An Amsterdam correspondent, who has addressed us twice upon the subject of the originality of the Lyceum piece, called "Anything for a Change," is informed that the delay in reply arose, not from discourtesy, but from our not having had an opportunity of communicating with the author. The latter begs that we will acknowledge our correspondent's discernment, and add that every line is original, but that the author has availed himself partly of some situations in the French drama alluded to, and partly of a much older story, written by himself for Mr. Ainsworth's Magazine several years ago.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND AS "ALICE," IN "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO."

We present to our readers the accompanying portrait of Mdle. Lind as *Alice*, because her interpretation of this part has that poetical conception most favourable to art; and likewise because it is, perhaps, of all the characters she has assumed, that in which she has displayed the full extent of her genius. The feeling, the intent, and the class of the personage, every detail and attribute of the character, are congenial to the nature of this great lyrical dramatist; for her own story proves that, by innate intrinsic power, by the force of natural powers and genius alone, she has vanquished all obstacles, and has risen—by the only means the present condition of society offered—from the world below to the world above, without one concession from the highest principle. By high and pure aspiration, by indomitable energy as well as genius, she has achieved her present supremacy. The secret of her ascendancy is the "*drama particula*" of the Jeannie Deans of Scott's novel—the Maid of Orleans of mediæval history. In former interpretations of the plot of "Robert le Diable," it was merely a vacillating youth of high lineage and high accomplishment, presented—contrary to the real monkish legend—a prey to the dire snares and temptations of voluptuous passion and worldly ambition. The picture was one-sided; all the characters were lost in the shadow of infernal agency. The hero himself—a weak-minded Prince, half-buried in the satanic shade—excited little or no interest, because he bore none of the essential characteristics of a hero. But Jenny Lind, when she undertook the part, saw at once that what was prefigured was the combat of good and evil—that deadly combat of mortality, of which the result extends over eternity. Her *Alice* throws as much light on the picture as there was shade before; her acting, seconded by the truly celestial tones of her voice, produced a marvellous illusion. She is the Heaven-sent maiden, with only that share of human fears and affections necessary to render the interest complete; and our portrait represents her in one of the most striking situations in the personation of *Alice*, with Gardoni as *Robert*, and Belletti as *Bertram*.





MIDDLE, JENNY LIND AS "ALICE," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



LAKE, AND PALLADIAN BRIDGE, AT STOWE.—(SEE PAGE 124.)





PRIZE FRUIT GROWN AT BLENHEIM.

PAINTED BY G. LANCE.

This beautiful picture has been painted by Mr. Lance for his Grace the Duke of Marlborough; and many of our readers will recollect it as one of the first-class attractions of the West Room, in the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

The composition is an almost matchless assemblage of magnificent fruit, for which prize medals have been awarded by the Horticultural Society. The principal object in the composition whether considered with regard to size, weight,

PRIZE FRUIT GROWN AT BLENHEIM.—PAINTED BY G. LANCE.

form, or colour, is a stupendous pine-apple: the original fruit weighed sixteen pounds, and measured twenty-four inches in circumference, and nineteen inches from the stalk end of the apple to the extreme end of the crown. The other fruits, especially the grapes, peaches, and cherries, were upon an equally grand scale. In the background of the group are the ducal arms; and in the distance is the noble palace of Blenheim.

This is, certainly, one of Mr. Lance's finest works, and the Duke of Marlborough was highly satisfied with the picture. His Grace immediately forwarded to the painter a cheque for two hundred guineas.

In this class of painting Mr. Lance certainly has no rival

WAR-STEAMERS IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

DURING the insurrectionary movement, "the noble asylum harbour of Kingstown," on the south side of Dublin Bay, has been a scene of constant activity. Large war-steamers, as the *Driver*, *Cyclops*, and *Birkenhead*, have been variously employed for throwing in reinforcements of troops, &c. The preparation of these vessels has presented some remarkable instances of celerity; thus, we learn that upon one occasion the *Driver* has been fitted out, manned, provisioned, and coaled complete for sea in the short space of six hours.

We perceive that the Admiralty has just issued orders that the new packets *Banshee*, *Llewellyn*, *St. Columba*, and *Caradoc* shall in future leave Kingstown for Holyhead at eleven o'clock each morning.



WAR-STEAMERS IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Stock in Trade Bill and the Ont Penioners Bill were read a second time. The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Steam Navigation Bill, the Poor Law Union Charges Bill, and the Poor Law Union District Schools Bill passed through committee.

The Insolvent Debtors Court Bill, the Money Order Department (Post Office) Bill, the Register of Sasines, &c. (Scotland) Bill, and the Court of Justiciary (Scotland) Bill, was read a third time and passed.

The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time. The second reading was fixed for Thursday.—Lord REDESDALE urged the Government not to press so important a bill at so late a period of the session, when there was not time left to give it proper consideration.—Lord BROUGHAM condemned the practice lately adopted by the House of Commons of disfranchising boroughs, or suspending their representation, as a dangerous innovation, at which their Lordships should look closely.—The Duke of WELLINGTON also expressed an opinion that a bill of so important a character should not be urged forward when the House was thinly attended.

SLAVE-TRADE.—Lord DENMAN gave notice that he would on the next evening move an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to give directions to have the Slave-Trade treaties strictly enforced.—The Bishop of Oxford, as he could not be present that evening, took the occasion to say that he was convinced the Slave-Trade had received great encouragement from the sugar measure introduced by the present Government, and that he believed there would be no chance of stopping it unless the blockade of the coast of Africa should be rigorously maintained.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock. The report of the Wolverhampton Curacy (No. 2) Bill was received. The House went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were taken. The Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Millbank Prison Bill was read a second time. At half-past three the House suspended its sitting till a quarter after five o'clock.

At the resumed sitting—VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—Mr. HUME asked the Prime Minister if he was determined to conclude the grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, intimating that, if such were his determination, he (Mr. Hume) would move a call of the House on Friday night, and take the sense of the House on the question.—Lord J. RUSSELL said, he understood from Earl Grey that it was his intention to propose the grant to the Hudson's Bay Company, on the strict condition that they would take all the necessary measures, and do everything in their power to promote colonisation. If the Company should accept the grant on these terms, then it was Earl Grey's intention to lay all the papers before the Committee of Privy Council, and it would then rest with the Privy Council whether the grant should be confirmed or not.—Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that the restriction would be ineffectual, because the Hudson's Bay Company was fundamentally unfit for colonisation.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. G. A. HAMILTON moved, as an amendment, that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to direct that such a modification of the system of National Education in Ireland might be made as should remove the conscientious objections which a very large proportion of the clergy and laity of the Established Church entertain to that system as at present carried into operation; or, otherwise, that means might be taken to enable those of the clergy and laity of the Established Church who entertain such conscientious objections to extend the blessings of Scriptural Education in Ireland. The hon. member contended that the principles of toleration which characterised the system of education established in England were not made applicable to the clergy and laity of the Established Church in Ireland. He asked the Government to remove the anomaly by which the clergy of the Irish Church were placed in a false position, and made to appear to be acting in opposition to the Government, when such was not their intention.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE thought the House should pause ere it assented to the motion, which would in effect go to the extent of declaring that the mixed system of education so long established in Ireland, and from which so much benefit had been derived, should be given up. The right hon. gentleman opposed the motion.

Captain Jones, Mr. Grogan, and Sir W. Verner supported the motion. Mr. B. OSBORNE charged the Bishops and clergy of Ireland with a systematic opposition to the national education system, and called on the Government resolutely to maintain the system.

Mr. NAFFER entered into a minute examination of the mode in which the national education plan is carried out in Ireland, to show that it involved a violation of conscience on the part of many clergymen and others. He could not see why one principle of education should be established in England, and a totally different one in Ireland.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the system of national education in Ireland had been established as an experiment by Lord Stanley in 1832, and had been extended by successive Governments since. It now counted 4000 schools and 400,000 scholars; and having arrived at that magnitude, and having conferred undoubted benefits on the Irish population, there were very good grounds for resisting a modification of the system. The principle of the system was that of doing the greatest practicable good in the way of general education. The noble Lord commended those who established Church schools; but declared that he saw great difficulties in agreeing to any vote of public money in aid of Church schools while the national system was in operation.

Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Reynolds addressed the House, and a division took place:—

For going into Committee of Supply, 118; for Mr. Hamilton's amendment, 15. Majority against the amendment, 103.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were agreed to. The Chairman then reported progress.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord DENMAN moved a series of resolutions with respect to the slave trade, and in doing so expressed his regret that a decidedly foregone conclusion had been allowed to creep into the deliberations of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the subject, to the effect that all interference with the villainous traffic must necessarily fail, and that it ought, therefore, to be left entirely to itself. He was of a totally different opinion, for he believed it could be suppressed, though he would not say extinguished. It had been said that the attempts at its suppression had aggravated the horrors of the trade; but this he believed to be one of the most hasty and unfounded positions that could be taken up. The noble Lord concluded by moving that her Majesty be graciously pleased to direct that the treaties with Foreign Powers for the suppression of the slave trade should be enforced, and that British subjects, directly or indirectly engaged in carrying it on, should be prosecuted for piracy.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the motion, chiefly on the ground that the Government had not had time to examine the evidence taken by the Committee upon the subject. The noble Marquis concluded by moving as an amendment the previous question.

After some observations from Lord BROUGHAM, the previous question was agreed to without a division.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

## SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK again brought forward the clause which had been rejected in committee, for the purpose of putting the British refiners on a footing of equality with those of Belgium and Holland. The noble Lord produced to the House a sample of English refined sugar which had been sent to Holland, and from thence imported to England as Dutch refined sugar, in order to have the advantage of the difference of duty, a state of things which he contended should not be suffered to continue.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER regretted the noble Lord should have thought it necessary to bring his clause forward a second time, and said that, however desirable it might be to have a general and uniform system, yet there were so many difficulties in the way, that at that late period of the session it was impossible to deal with them. He hoped, however, in the next session, to be able to introduce a measure upon the subject.

Mr. BERNAL said the interests of the sugar growers had been too long trifled with, and the discussions which had taken place in that House had been productive of the most ruinous consequences to that trade. He believed, unless a different system of legislation was adopted with respect to the sugar-growing colonies, they would not retain them three years longer.

Mr. GOSBURN regretted that Government had not introduced some general measure on so important a subject, rather than have consumed the time of the House with measures which were imperfect and unsatisfactory.

Mr. HERBES, in supporting the clause, said that the course pursued by Government was a fitting end to their legislation on this important question. Every packet brought intelligence of the ruinous effects of their legislation on the West Indian colonies, and yet the Government were content to say that they would consider the subject, and see what could be done next session. The Government had, however, involved themselves in a dilemma, and therefore they resorted to the paltry expedient of passing the Bill upon the table.

Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the clause, and deprecated the speech of Mr. Herries, which was a general censure on the policy of the Government, without a single argument in support of the proposition for which he was about to vote. Mr. HUME supported the clause.

Mr. H. BAILEY had formerly voted against the clause; but from what he had since heard, and considering the injustice about to be done to the sugar-refiners of this country, he felt bound now to support it.

Mr. MOFFATT, in supporting the clause, said he was at a loss to find any one reason why it should not be adopted.

Mr. MACGREGOR opposed the clause.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the Government during the recess would take the whole question into its consideration; but he could not pledge himself to bring in any measure on the subject, unless there was a prospect of overcoming the many difficulties in the way of any general measure, which he was assured was no easy matter by Sir T. Fremantle, the Chairman of the Board of Customs.

After a few observations from Mr. G. THOMPSON and Mr. WILSON, the House divided, and the clause was negatived by a majority of 70 to 40.

Two other amendments moved by Lord G. BENTINCK were likewise lost upon divisions, and eventually the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Several orders of the day were disposed of, after which the House adjourned until five o'clock.

In the evening sitting, Lord G. BENTINCK moved for some returns, showing in contiguous columns the importations of sugar from British colonies and foreign states respectively, as given in the monthly returns of the Board of Trade, and in those of the Customs, for the months of September, October, November, and December, 1847. He was anxious those documents should be produced, for he found a difference of 10,000 tons of sugar between the two returns in the short space of two months. It was, therefore, of great importance to those engaged in the sugar trade to know which returns were authentic.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the discrepancies complained of were not mistakes, and the trade could not possibly be misled by them. He explained how they occurred, and hoped the noble Lord would not think it necessary to persevere with his motion.

Lord G. BENTINCK said he was by no means satisfied with the explanation given, and would move for a committee on the subject next session.

After considerable discussion the motion was withdrawn, on the understanding that Government should furnish such information as would prevent either the House or the trade from falling into any error on the subject.

## COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

Mr. HERBES then called the attention of the House to the reports of the committees of either House of Parliament on commercial distress, and moved that the House should, early in next session, take the same into its serious consideration. The right hon. gentleman entered into a lengthened historical statement of the circumstances which led to the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and, after alluding to the events that followed, contended that it was clearly established that the act of 1844 was a total failure, and the House ought soon to decide whether it should be persevered in or otherwise. Three years' experience had shown that the objects sought to be attained by that act had not any one of them been secured. It had only accomplished the predictions of its opponents, while it entirely disappointed the expectations of its promoters; and if an additional argument were required to prove its inefficiency, it would be furnished by the fact that during the last year the Government were compelled to suspend its operation. He then adverted to the reports presented to both Houses of Parliament, and said that the Commons' Committee had, in direct opposition to the preponderance of evidence, reported in favour of the act; while the Lords, who had had very few additional witnesses before them, had reported that the act required amendment. Under these circumstances, he hoped the Government would see the necessity (as it was too late to do so this session) of taking this subject into its serious consideration, and would pledge itself to bring the subject forward as early as possible in the next session of Parliament.

Mr. DRUMMOND thought the Government would be wrong to pledge itself to any act for next session, for he entirely despaired of ever seeing the currency question permanently settled.

Mr. NEWDEGATE considered the whole currency question a system that was rotten to the core, and one that would be fraught with the most frightful calamities to us should another famine afflict us this year.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, while he admitted the importance of the subject, thought Mr. HERBES' motion would be most fruitless if adopted. The best course the Right Hon. gentleman could pursue would be to bring forward his motion next session, when the House would give it its earliest attention, unless it should happen to be occupied with more momentous business. The Right Hon. gentleman had not stated one reason why the House should pledge itself now as to the course it should adopt next session, nor had he removed a single objection to such a course as he proposed. He would not meet the proposal of Mr. HERBES with a direct negative, but he would move the previous question; and, having stated the course he intended to pursue, he proceeded to defend the Committee of the House of Commons from the charge of having given a report against the weight of evidence. He defended the general principles of the act, and deprecated the course adopted by the opponents of the Bill in putting the construction they had done on the relaxation that had been authorised by the Government during the late distress.

Mr. SPOONER condemned, in the most unqualified manner, the acts of 1819 and 1844, and defended his own views on the subject, at the same time expressing himself open to conviction.

Sir R. PEEL went at some length into the currency question, to show the fallacies of Mr. Spooner's views, and could not see how anything could be gained by adopting the motion before the House. He deprecated the idea of the Government giving a pledge to consider the subject next session, which he considered equivalent to giving a promissory note at six months. At the proper time for discussion he would be most willing to maintain the propriety of adhering to the restrictive clauses of the act of 1844, which, in his opinion, prevented the danger of a political panic, in addition to the monetary pressure in April last. With respect to the recommendation of the Lords' committee, he should be prepared, at a proper time, to show that the most imperfect arrangement that could be proposed would be to invest the Bank of England with a discretionary power to relax the restrictive clauses of that act. The proper course to adopt would be for the Government to retain in its own hands the power of relaxing those clauses, as it would be safer for all interests concerned.

Mr. MUNTZ said, the act of 1819 was so imperfect, that it caused a great deal of fluctuation; and that, had that been a proper measure, the bill of 1844 was a necessary part of it, in order to carry it out fully. Although it was asserted that the distress was not aggravated by the restriction of the act, it was a singular fact that the very day the relaxation was announced it relieved the distress, and the next day the whole country felt the benefit of it. He believed the day would come when the right hon. Baronet would come down to the House and acknowledge that he had been mistaken; and when that day arrived the country would have cause to rejoice.

After some observations from Mr. HUME in support of the motion, Mr. HERBES said he was satisfied with the tone the debate had taken, as it was now manifest the question could not rest where it was. He would, therefore, be content that the motion should be negatived without a division.

The motion was accordingly negatived without a division.

The House was subsequently "counted out" at two o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

DUBLIN ELECTION.—Lord R. GROSVEHOR reported from the Dublin Election Committee that Messrs. Reynolds and Grogan had been duly returned, stating also special circumstances.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Lord J. RUSSELL, at the instance of Sir J. WALSH, explained the cause of the appearance of the British fleet in the Bay of Naples, which was in consequence of the Neapolitan Government having threatened British subjects resident in Naples in common with its own with the imposition of a forced loan. On Sir W. Parker's arrival, however, he found that this project had been abandoned, and interference on his part therefore became unnecessary. As between the King of Naples and his own subjects, the Admiral had received no instructions that would lead him to take any hostile measures as against either party.

SUPPLY.—The House having gone into Committee of Supply, and the vote of £10,700 for Polish refugees put, Mr. B. OSBORNE moved its disallowance, on the ground that the time had arrived when it should altogether cease. After some discussion, on an assurance from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER that no person should from henceforth participate in the grant who was not by age or infirmity prevented from returning to his own country, Mr. OSBORNE withdrew his amendment, and the vote was agreed to.

On a vote being put involving the grant of £1695, the amount of the Regium Donum, Mr. C. LUSHINGTON, on behalf of the great bulk of the Dissenters of England and Wales, who considered the gift to their ministers in the light of a degradation, and a total subversion of the voluntary principle, alike offensive to their independent sentiments and religious convictions, moved a reduction in the amount of the vote by that sum. After some discussion the Committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 32—the numbers being 28 to 60.

The Chairman then reported progress, and the House temporarily adjourned. On its resuming,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Sir J. TYRELL, stated that the Mint Commission would conclude its labours within a month, and then report.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to a question from Mr. WAWN, suggested reasons why the Danish Government had a right to blockade the port of Hamburg, and contended that inasmuch as the British Government was engaged in an attempt at mediation between the Danes and the Germanic Confederation, it was not intended to interfere in reference to the blockade.

A discussion on the subject of colonial lighthouses followed, at the instance of Mr. HUME, after which the House went again into Committee of Supply, short debates arising on the grants for the Foundling Hospital and Female Orphan House in Dublin. On the vote for defraying the expense of non-conforming, seceding, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland being put, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved that it be reduced from £36,837 to £366, the amount payable for the support of the widows and orphans of ministers of the synod of Ulster. After a discussion the committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 32—the numbers 13 to 45.

The vote for civil contingencies originated a debate, Mr. B. OSBORNE moving that it be reduced by the sum of £4045, the amount awarded by the Government to Sir C. Trevelyan and other persons for extra services performed in carrying out the relief measures for Ireland. The Committee having divided, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 59—the numbers 14 to 73. The grants for distressed unions in Ireland, in aid of the rates, until the harvest, and for emigration to the British North American colonies, were agreed to, when, these being the last estimates to be voted, the Chairman left the chair, and the House resumed amidst loud cheers.—After some discussion, the Poor Removal (England and Scotland) Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of this Bill.

Lord REDESDALE would not oppose the second reading, provided the Government would pledge itself not to proceed further with it this session. In that case he should move a resolution embodying the principle of the Bill, and pledging their Lordships formally to consider any measure of the kind which might be proposed next session.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE assented to the noble Lord's proposal.

The Bill was then read a second time.

## VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Lord MONTEAGLE, in moving for papers connected with the proposed grant of this island to the Hudson's Bay Company, inquired into the circumstances connected with that grant.

Lord GREY explained, that the island, if not colonised from Great Britain, would be occupied by squatters from the United States; and that, as there was no probability of voluntary emigration to it from this country, the Government had thought it expedient to make a grant of it to the Hudson's Bay Company, to form a settlement thereon under certain conditions.

The Fisheries (Ireland) Bill passed through committee; as also did the Parochial Debt and Audit Bill, the Commons Enclosure Bill, &c.

Some other bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock. The Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill and the City of London Sewers Bill were each read a third time and passed.

## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for the Committee on this Bill.

On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair,

Mr. C. ANLEY complained of the manner in which the Government had brought forward this Bill before the House. No sufficient reason had been given for the necessity of such a measure. He had the strongest objections to the provisions of the Bill, and therefore felt bound to oppose it in every stage. The hon. member concluded by expressing a hope that the noble Lord would withdraw the Bill. If not, he should move an amendment, that the committee be postponed until that day three months.

Mr. URQUHART seconded the amendment. A long debate ensued, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON ably defended the Bill. On a division, the motion for the committee was carried by a majority of 111 to 34.

The House then went into committee, and the discussion of the clauses occupied the remainder of the evening.—Adjourned.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. R. S."—1. We have not space for *Rajah Brooke's* description of Chess as played by the Malays, but you will find it in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for this month.

2. See the "*Asiatic Researches*," "*Archæologia*," Vol. XI. pp. 406–408, and the "*Histoire de l'Académie des Inscriptions*," pp. 250–264. 4to. 1729.

"C. A. M. K."—Look again at No. 236. You will then observe the emendation we suggested is indispensable.

"F. N."—The first move of the solution you require is Q to K R 4th; the second, B takes Kt; the rest is easy enough.

"F. N."—It shall be examined; but Problems clogged by stipulations such as you have added are quite useless to us.

"T. R." *H.M.S. Victory*.—You may have two or even more Queens upon the board at once.

"J. espère."—1. There is no difference. 2. The latest day for receiving communications to be answered in our next paper is Thursday morning. To be quite sure, they should be sent on Wednesday.

"A Subscriber ab initio."—Problem No. 238 is perfectly correct. The error exists, we believe, in your imagination only. In our solution we particularly mentioned that there were other modes of play for Black, but that the result was the same.

"Bou Maza."—Had the previous positions been practicable we should have seen through them at a glance. The amended diagrams are very different, the situation of the White King being altogether changed; but, even now—though there is some ingenuity in the idea of them—the construction is so defective that they are quite unsuitable for publication. How is it possible for the Bishop to have got where he is? With regard to the stratagem, we are sorry to say, the needless condition by which it is fettered render that, too, as ineligible for our columns as the others. The Problem last received shall be examined.

"C. E. R."—The Treatise on "Odds" is to be ready during the autumn. Thanks for the Problem, which appears to us both novel and ingenious.

"M. H. M."—The printed Chess diagrams may be got of Hastings, the publisher of *Chess-works*, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

"W. L."—You are quite wrong in your solution of Problem No. 239.

"J. W."—In the position by Mendheim White checks with his R, which must be taken; he then plays Kt to Kt 6th, ch. If Black takes the Kt, White takes P with P discovering check with his Queen, which Black must take, stalemating him at once; and if Black does not take the Kt perpetual check then obviously follows. We answered this question before.

"Eamus."—Problem No. 235 cannot be solved, as you assert, in one move; it would, of course, be utterly worthless if it could. Your last attempt is as deplorable a failure as the former—the mate, instead of requiring four moves, being easily effected in two!

"F. G. R."—Your attempted solution of No. 238 was incorrect; not from its dissimilarity to ours, but because it failed in effecting mate at all, against the best defence.

"Rusticus."—N.B. By a communication just received we learn that Mr. Harwitz is giving our Chess-loving friends in the North a taste of his quality. When last heard of he was at Glasgow, where he has been winning golden opinions by his extraordinary facility of playing blindfold. He purposes paying a visit in turn to each of the chief Chess clubs in Scotland and the north of England, and there can be little doubt that the amateurs of those parts will eagerly avail themselves of so rare and favourable an opportunity of testing their powers against this celebrated player.

"H. T. L."—It shall have immediate attention. We regretted the delay in the publication of the former game, but the pressure of political events rendered it quite unavoidable.

Solutions by "C. A. M. K.," "Esor," "Phiz," "W. K.," "F. N.," "Aram," "G. A. H.," "W. L.," "C. J. B.," "A French Citizen," "Sopraccitta," "A Subscriber," "Bridport," "F. G. R.," are correct. Those by "J. W.," "Wells," "J. T. V.," "J. C. B.," are wrong.

\* \* \* Any young player, desirous of a game of Chess by correspondence, will find a competitor by addressing a note to "W. H. R., Post-office, Brislington, near Bath."

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 239.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Kt to Q 6th (ch) Q takes Kt 3. B to Q 2d (ch) K to R 6th

2. R to K B 4th (ch) Q takes R, or (a) 4. Kt mates.

(a) 2. WHITE.

3. Kt to K Kt 3d (ch)

4. Q mates

BLACK.

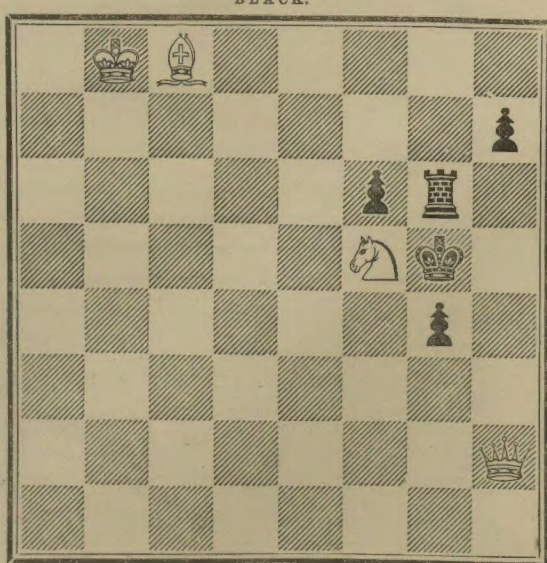
Kt takes R

K to B 6th

## PROBLEM NO. 240.

By HERR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first gives mate in three moves.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 350.—By Mr. MCG.—Y.

White: K at his 6th, R at K R 6th, B at Q 4th, Kts at K B 6th and Q R 5th; Ps at K B 3d and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at his 3d, Kt at Q B 5th, P at K 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 351.—By HERR ROSSMAN.—(From the *Berliner Schachzeitung*.)

White: K at Q B sq, Q at K R 3d, R at Q 8th, Kt at Q 4th, P at K B 3d

Black: K at his 4th, B at Q 4th, P at Q 4th.

White playing first, can mate in four moves.

No. 352.—By H. B. B., of Lynn.

White: K at Q R 7th, Q at Q B 7th, B at Q 3d, Kt at Q 5th.

Black: K at his 3d.

White to play first, and mate in three moves.

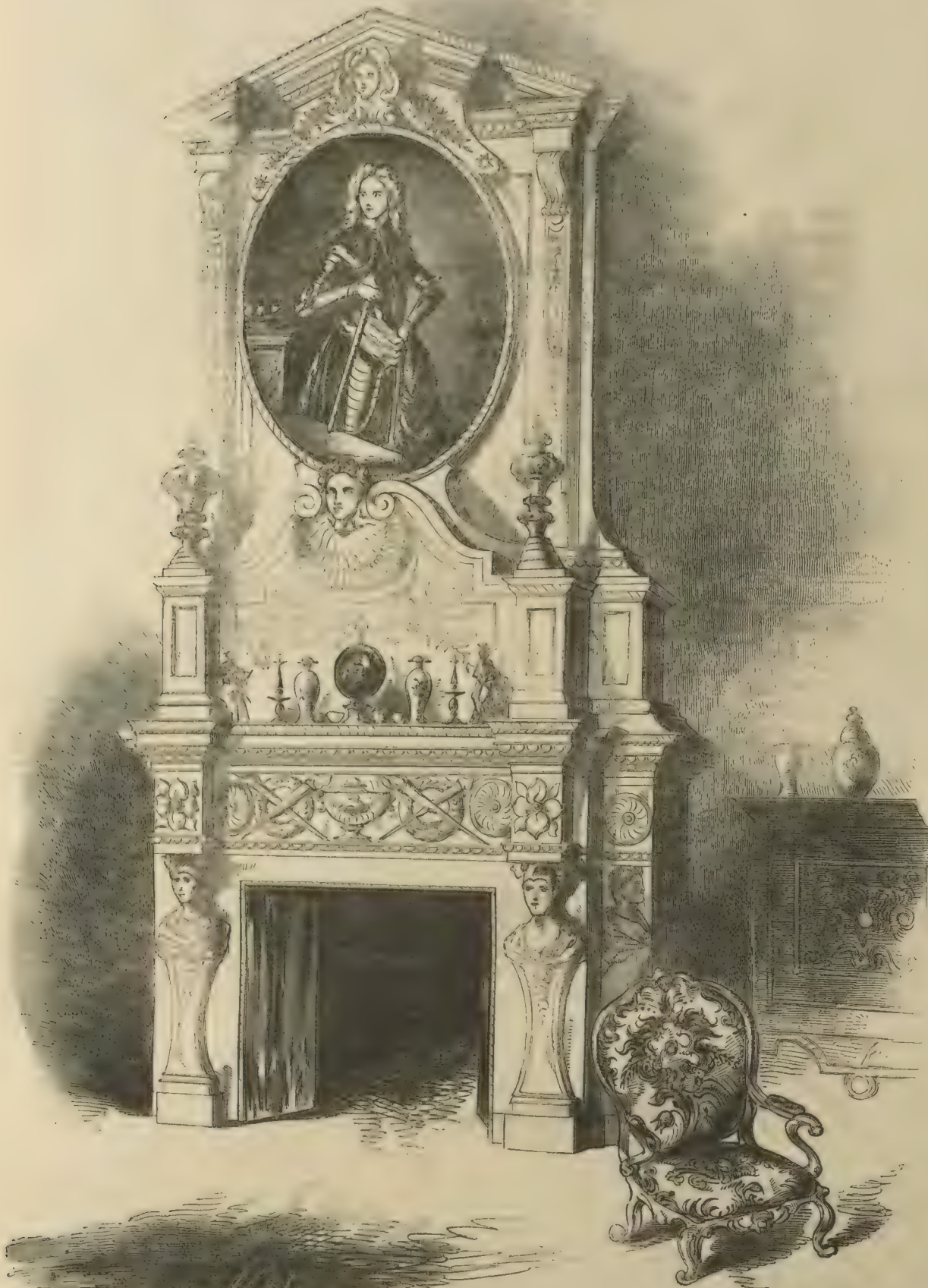






## T H E S A L E A T S T O W E .

formed as chimæra, and is ornamented with festoons and lions' heads boldly mounted, and its surface is painted with arabesques: on the inside, a subject from Roman history is delineated. This superb cistern fetched the sum of sixty-four guineas, on the fifth day's sale.



CHIMNEY-PIECE IN THE TAPESTRY-ROOM, WITH PORTRAIT OF FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT COBHAM, BY KNELLER.

(Continued from page 106.)

THE Sale at Stowe has this week been of the utmost interest, from so many articles of the richest design and greatest rarity having been submitted to public competition. In many instances, the prices realised have been very high, especially in the Sèvres china and majolica ware. A great quantity of the carved and gilded furniture and inlaid tables have been disposed of, and chiefly at good prices.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS

In this Number of the Journal shew various interesting items in the sale, and we resume our brief notices of them, and of the general contents of Stowe House. The scene depicted at page 120 is one of the picturesque glories of "the Gardens"—the Lake and a Palladian Bridge; and that at page 125, the Temple of Ancient Virtue; both drawn by Mr. Dodgson.



MAJOLICA OR RAFFAELE WARE CISTERN.



BUST OF THE POET PRIOR, BY ROUBILIAC.

The tankards represented in our pages are fine specimens of carving in ivory; they are lots 638 and 641 of plate. Lot 638, a small tankard, represents a battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and is beautifully executed, the roundness of the limbs of the figures being produced with marvellous delicacy. The borders, above and below the battle piece, are admirably sculptured; and the



MARBLE VASE.

whole is a very fine example of the work of the early part of the 17th century. The tankard, lot 641, which is considerably larger than its neighbour, is of a much more recent date, the style of carving as well as subject indicating the latter end of the 17th century as the period of its manufacture. The incident represented upon it is a conflict between the Austrians and Turks, and the



IVORY CHAIRS.

One of the Engravings represents the fire-place in the Tapestry Drawing-room; the best specimen of its kind in the house: in the oval compartment over the fire-place is a portrait, as the inscription on the picture asserts, of Richard Temple, Lord Viscount Cobham, Field-Marshal, &c.; it is a fair representation of the warrior. On the mantel-shelf were ranged many pieces of fine old Dresden, and an ancient blue glass bottle, richly mounted in metal gilded—a most elaborate and beautiful work.

The bust of Prior (lot 751) excited much notice, and the biddings for it were very spirited—Mr. Graves, of Pall-mall, endeavouring to gain it, against the biddings of the auctioneer, who was understood to have a commission for it from Sir Robert Peel; Sir Robert, however, became the purchaser for the sum of 130 guineas, and the bust will be highly prized by him, as he has in his collection the companion bust of Pope, which originally belonged to Mr. Bindley, of the Stamp-Office. This bust is one of the best works of the famous Roubiliac, and has, perhaps, never been surpassed for delicacy of chiselling and truly characteristic expression. It forms the subject of one of our Illustrations.

The beautiful oviform vase represents lot 1240. The vase is of white marble, about twenty inches in height, and is spirally fluted, whilst round the body of the vase is a frieze representing female figures dancing. This frieze is most exquisitely sculptured, the figures being chiselled with great delicacy.

Two arm-chairs (lot 293), made of solid ivory, quaintly carved and gilded—true specimens of Eastern luxury—are also represented in our pages. They were once the property of Tippoo Saib, and were sent by the celebrated Warren Hastings as a present to Queen Charlotte—at the time, we believe, when his trial was impending. The chairs have five legs, and they and the backs are ornamented with carving, in low relief, and partly gilded; on the ends of the arms are the tigers' heads of Tippoo. These objects of vertu sold for forty-two guineas.

A cistern of majolica or Raffaele ware (lot 641), of most magnificent design and proportions, is one of our subjects. The bowl of the cistern rests on legs,



## T H E S A L E A T S T O W E .



IVORY TANKARDS.

figures are carved with very great spirit and expression. Both these tankards are mounted in silver gilt, and the mountings are in fine taste.

## SCULPTURE AND BRONZES.

On Monday last the antique and modern sculptures, hitherto scattered through the rooms and in the corridors and hall, were disposed of, and some of them realised high prices. Some of the marbles are of the highest class, and all of them interesting.

A statue of Venus arranging her hair, and known as the Marine Venus, is the most beautiful of the productions of the chisel, and is of great purity of outline and wonderful softness and delicacy of workmanship, if we except a portion of the arms, the hands, and head, which seem of modern character; they are, perhaps, restorations, and certainly inferior to the rest of the statue in point of expression. This statue was found in excavating the Baths of Agrippa, at Rome, and brought to England by the present Duke of Buckingham, when Marquis of Chandos. The competition for this statue was highly exciting: at 157 guineas the hammer fell, and Mr. Gruner became the purchaser, it is reported, on behalf of Prince Albert.

A group of three female figures supporting a vase, on a truncated column of grey marble, is highly interesting as a relic of antiquity; but, though good, is decidedly of inferior execution to the Venus. A goat tied to a tree is a piece of

very beautiful Grecian sculpture, and full of spirit—the animal endeavouring to release his horns from the bands which confine him to the tree. An antique chimera, in white marble, is remarkable for the singularity of its form, and represents an ancient testudo, or lyre, supported on the outspread wings of a swan. This singular work of art was found in a tomb near the Villa Adriana, by the Marquis of Chandos. The antique Roman sarcophagus (lot 745), a representation of a portion of which we gave in our last week's Journal, a very fine work of art, sold for 31½ guineas. Two other sarcophagi, inferior to the one just referred to in delicacy of workmanship, though highly interesting, sold for sixteen guineas each. One of them, lot 748, was discovered by the present Duke, when Marquis of Chandos, in 1817, on the Via Appia, near the tomb of Cecilia Metella; the sculpture upon it representing a group of figures lamenting over a corpse, placed on a couch in the centre of the piece. The other sarcophagus was ornamented with figures of Cupids hunting wild animals.

Two white marble vases, each three feet ten inches high, of exquisite design and elaborate decoration, sold for small sums considering their beauty, only seventeen and twenty-two guineas respectively; but this may be accounted for by the circumstance that both have had several pieces of marble let into them to restore fragments lost or injured. The first one, lot 738, purchased by Lord Nugent, has twisted handles of exquisite form, springing from masks and on the front of the bowl of the vase is a bas-relief of

a faun pursued by a bacchante; the same subject, altered, being repeated on the reverse. The socle of the vase is sculptured with rich foliage. The companion vase, lot 739, has handles formed of serpents; the bowl is ornamented with Cupids intermingled with vines in relief, beautifully wrought, and the neck of the vase has the Grecian honeysuckle pattern upon it. Both these vases were discovered in the Villa Adriana, and have been engraved by Piranesi. There were also two beautifully sculptured and well designed figures of small size, one representing a faun carrying a goat on his shoulders, and the other a bacchante holding a young faun, which sold for rather large amounts, and are now the property of Mr. Beaufoy, of South Lambeth. The head of the faun is full of expression, and well carried out. A fine statue of Hygeia, of full life size, deserves some mention on account of its beauty; but, unfortunately, the head and hands are modern restorations. Lord Nugent was the purchaser of this lot for 51 guineas. Some antique busts, of no great merit as works of art, realised but poor prices. Of the modern specimens of sculpture, the head of Prior, by Koubiliac, before mentioned, is unquestionably the finest work of art. The numerous other busts, chiefly by Cornolli and Trentanova, having no claims to notice further than as mementos of departed statesmen, and members of the Buckingham and Grenville families, met the usual fate of secondary works of art in realising but small sums, with two exceptions, the busts of William Pitt and Philip Stanhope Earl Chesterfield, which Sir Robert Peel obtained a



TEMPLE OF ANCIENT VIRTUE, AT STOWE.



£27 6s. and £28 7s. The others were mostly purchased by the Earl of Eilesmere, Earl Bathurst, Lord Chandos, Sir A. Grant, &c. Two groups, one by Scheemakers, the other Delvaux, which once adorned Canons, the seat of the great Duke of Chandos, were sold for moderate sums, 85 and 82 guineas each. The groups represented Venus and Adonis, and Vertumnus and Pomona.

Amongst the modern figure pieces in marble, which, by the way, were chiefly copied from the antique, or celebrated works, the small copy of Canova's admirable reclining figure of the Princess Pauline Borghese, Napoleon's sister, from its delicacy of handling and truthfulness of imitation, attracted great notice and spirited competition; the copy is the work of Trentanova, and Mr. Nathan purchased it for Mr. Beaufoy for the sum of 71 guineas. We may here observe that the other modern sculptures fetched but moderate prices. With the statues were also sold some magnificent bronzes; the truly grand bronze, by Carboneaux, of the celebrated group of the Laocoon, the size of the original antique, from its merits and size, attracting great competition. It is one of the finest bronzes in the kingdom, and was reckoned amongst the celebrities of Fonthill. At that sale it was bought in for 350 guineas, and afterwards sold for the same sum to the Duke of Buckingham. On last Monday's sale it was put up at 150 guineas, and the biddings quickly reached to 400, Mr. Hume of Berners-street and Mr. Brown of University-street being the principal competitors; and, after much excitement, Mr. Hume secured it at the sum of 540 guineas. It is believed to be purchased for the Duke of Hamilton. The bronze copy, the size of the original, of the well known and beautiful figure by Giovanni di Bologna, of Mercury rising and pointing upwards, realised £112; as may be supposed, it is a splendid specimen of bronze casting, and merited the high price it obtained.

## CHINA.

The specimens of Sevres porcelain already sold are of the richest and most varied character; and many of the coffee and chocolate cups and saucers and salvers are of wonderfully exquisite finish and detail. The coffee cups, &c. are decorated with festoons and scrolls of imitation pearls, rubies, and turquoise, of matchless brilliancy and accuracy of colour; and some are also enriched with fictitious cameos, of great truthfulness of detail and expression. One of the chocolate cups, with cover, of bleu du Roi, ornamented with two exquisite miniatures of ladies and four paintings of Cupids, sold on Saturday, Aug. 19, realised the enormous price of 45 guineas, although whilst the things were on view it was slightly injured. On the same day, another one of bleu du Roi, with imitations of pearls, cameos, &c., sold for £35 10s. Two salvers, of oblong square form, the ground colour of turquoise ornamented with subjects after Watteau, mounted as tables in frames of ornate of beautiful design, sold for 81 and 100 guineas respectively. The Dresden tea and coffee services, coffee-pots, tea-kettles, déjeuners, &c., painted with landscapes, sea-ports, flowers, subjects after Watteau, Boucher, &c., are of beautiful character and design, and have commanded high prices.

## FURNITURE.

Two repositories for bijouterie, lots 362 and 363, are most exquisite specimens of carving in wood. They are of pear tree, and the pier tables supporting them, are of the finest design and delicacy of sculpture it is possible to imagine. The legs of the tables are square, ornamented with masks and trophies; and on a centre-piece, supported by a framework of elaborate and fantastic shape from leg to leg of the table, is a trophy of arms of the most beautiful workmanship. The repositories themselves are scarcely in keeping with the design of the tables; for though of admirable character and workmanship, the rigid horizontal lines of mouldings in the three tiers of shelves, of which they are composed, and the pillars tapering to the base, scarcely harmonise with the exquisitely flowing lines of ornamentation of the tables: they are, however, together, fine specimens of the decorative furniture of a hundred and thirty years since.

Several of the most celebrated of the pieces of furniture, &c. from Fonthill Abbey have been conspicuous amongst the adornments at Stowe; and amongst other things, a cabinet of ebony, made somewhat after the fashion of a temple, is deserving of especial mention. The central compartment has a pediment; and four pillars of rosso antico support an upper story, above which is the frieze of lapis lazuli; and between the pillars are groups of Neptune and marine deities, with figures and animals in relief, within circular-headed niches. The side compartments have drawers in them, the fronts of which are composed of hematite, and enriched with rubies and emeralds. Terminal figures of chased ornate add to the enrichments of the whole; and the cabinet stands on an open frame-work of six legs, the upper portion of which has latimer crosses upon it—Mr. Beckford's symbol. Three small tables, or rather slabs, of pietre dure, on very plain and unornamented stands, were also from Fonthill: they displayed on their surfaces groups of shells, coral and pearl, and butterflies and flowers, in different coloured jaspers, with lapis lazuli, &c. inlaid with great taste and effect.

Amongst the many rarities which have graced the state rooms, the beautiful tables of malachite, having borders of lapis lazuli and delicate mosaics, must not be lightly passed, all of them being magnificent specimens of art, and one in particular, in which, in the centre of the malachite, is a bear hunt, in mosaic, of the most surpassing delicacy of tint and finish. The border to this table, of vine leaves, in mosaic, is no less beautiful than the central piece. The tables of inlaid marbles, pietre dure, &c., are of charming variety of style and pattern. A chess table, in which the squares are of malachite and Labrador feldspar, is extremely rich in effect; the prismatic hues of the feldspar harmonising delightfully with the rich and tortuous veining of the malachite. All of these tables fetched excessively high prices; and, indeed, their beauty was the theme of admiration of all who examined them. They were all mounted on stands carved and gilded.

We now proceed to specify the prices realised for some of the finest lots.

Lot 483 was the great feature on Friday. It consisted of an oviform vase, painted with a battle after the most beautiful design by Raffaele. Its form is thought to approach in beauty to that of the Portland Vase. It was greatly admired by the late Mr. Beckford, and the Duke of Buckingham always valued it as one of his choicest relics. After much competition it was purchased by Mr. Redfern for 21 guineas.

Lot 568. A pair of beautiful columns and pedestals of alabaster sculpture in the most perfect cinque cento taste, with a date—1538. These columns were brought from the Abbey of Tongerlo, in French Flanders, where they formed part of a shrine destroyed by the French army under Napoleon. The fragments were purchased some years since by Mr. Webb, of Bond-street, who sold this pair of columns to the Duke of Buckingham. Although brought from Flanders, there can be no doubt they are of Italian origin, the beauty of their design indicating the pure style of artists of that country. The lot was ultimately sold for 52 guineas.

The following lot (682) on Monday excited much interest:—A magnificent octagonal hall lantern, the frame of ornate, surmounted by a ducal coronet, and glazed with coats of arms in stained glass. This lantern contains an heraldic history of the Buckingham family, and is of the most beautiful manufacture. The sum it realised was perfectly ridiculous, when compared with what it must have cost. The hammer fell at 32 guineas. (The lantern is engraved in one of our illustrations of the Royal Visit, in 1846.—See No. 143.)

Lot 809. A beautiful table, with a circular slab of Florentine mosaic in pietre dure, with a vase of flowers in the centre, and borders of white marble and oriental alabaster inlaid with birds and flowers: sold for 45 guineas.

Lot 811. A superb table with a slab of verde antique, 3 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 2 inches, with a border of ornate upon a carved and gilt frame, in Grecian taste, with bulls' heads and festoons. The legs and front ornamented with slabs of verde antique. Sold to Mr. Redfern at 54 guineas; Mr. Manson, who was selling, declaring it to be one of the cheapest lots he had yet disposed of.

Lot 813. A magnificent table, composed of an oblong slab of jasper and fillets of lapis lazuli and rosso antico, with egg and anchor mouldings of Carrara marble. Mr. Redfern, for 67 guineas.

Lot 817. A table, the slab of malachite of the most beautiful description. In the centre is a bear hunt in mosaic of the finest Roman work, with a border of masks, tyrsi, and vines, also in mosaic, 36 in. by 27 in., on a richly-carved stand in very handsome old taste. Mr. Redfern, 130 guineas.

Lot 824. A beautiful vase, formed of a noble block of rock crystal, of compressed oviform, deeply engraved with arabesques, in fine old Italian taste. This beautiful vase was purchased by Messrs. Garrard for 40 guineas: it was engraved in our Journal last week.

Lot 861. A superb table of marqueterie with carved legs and mounted with masks in ornate. The top of this beautiful table is ornamented with the subject of Alexander and Diogenes, in mother-of-pearl and coloured woods. Mr. Redfern, 150 guineas.

On Wednesday, there were several lots of Oriental and European table china, of no great rarity. Amongst the furniture was some fine marqueterie and buhl. Amongst the greater rarities were:—Lot 981. A noble bowl and cover, with up right handles of Oriental enamel, consisting of sacred symbols on copper, thistles, elephants' heads; the top surmounted by an open-work knob, with a dragon's head. This magnificent bowl is, in truth, a censer, once used in the celebrated joss-house in Golden Island, and brought from Menace by Captain Miles Johnson, R.N., who commanded her Majesty's ship the *Wolverine* in the Chinese expedition. It was given by the gallant captain to the Duke of Buckingham. The censer is formed of the richest imperial enamel, with the five-clawed dragon, and it is an article of great curiosity and beauty. It was sold for 60 guineas to Mr. Owen, of Bond-street.

Lot 982. A pair of superb candelabra, the stem and pedestal of Sevres bleu du Roi, mounted with ornate. They support vases with terminal heads at the handles, and feet of marine horses; from the vases spring branches of poppies, with nozzles for five lights each, eight feet six inches high. They were purchased by Mr. Nathan for Mr. Peto, for 235 guineas.

Lot 1012. A beautiful oval toilet glass, said to have been formerly the property of Queen Anne. This was bought by Mr. Stone, for £41.

Lot 1021. A noble armchair, of ebony, the panels of tortoiseshell and buhl, with subjects from "Ovid" in ornate in relief; in the pure taste of Louis XIV. This was the principal feature in the state dressing-room. It was, after a sharp competition, knocked down for 200 guineas, to Mr. Redfern.

Next week we shall resume our illustrations.

**THE SUGAR TRADE IN FRANCE.**—The Administration of the Indirect Taxes had published the returns of the produce and consumption of domestic sugar during the last season, from which it appears that 308 manufactories were in operation on the 1st of August last, and that the quantity of sugar manufactured amounted to 63,759,556 kilogrammes, and that sold for consumption to 41,109,132.

**EIGHTEEN** of the thirty-seven prisoners concerned in the assassination of General de Brea and his aide-de-camp are to be tried by a court-martial, and the nineteen others have been ordered to be transported. It has been ascertained that the aide-de-camp was shot at the moment at which he, unbattled, his coat from the heat, displayed a fine gold chain to which a gold watch was attached. The insurgents then cried "To death with him!"—to death! The watch and chain have disappeared.

## PROCRASTINATIONS.

If Fortune with a smiling face  
Strew roses on our way,  
When shall we stoop to pick them  
up?  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But should she frown with face of  
care,  
And talk of coming sorrow,  
When shall we grieve, if grieve we  
must?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those who've wrong'd us own  
their faults,  
And kindly pity pray,  
When shall we listen and forgive?  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But, if stern Justice urge rebuke,  
And warmth from Memory bor-  
row,  
When shall we chide—if chide we  
dare?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt  
Are harm'd unless we pay,  
When shall we struggle to be just?  
To-day, my love, to-day.

But if our debtors sue for grace,  
On pain of ruin thorough,  
When shall we grant the boon they  
seek?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.  
If Love, estranged, should once  
again  
Her genial smile display,  
When shall we kiss her proffer'd  
lips?  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But, if she would indulge regret,  
Or dwell with by-gone sorrow,  
When shall we weep—if weep we  
must?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys  
The minutes will not stay;  
We've always time to welcomethem,  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But Care, Resentment, angry words,  
And unavailing Sorrow,  
Come far too soon, if they appear  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

CHARLES MACKAY.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the younger branches of the Royal family, and by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, promenaded early in the grounds and park of Osborne. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, attended by the Lady-in-Waiting and Gentlemen of the Household, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church; the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Protheroe.

On Monday morning the very unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty and his Royal Highness, or any of the Royal Family, from taking out-of-door exercise. His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg and Prince Victor Hohenlohe took leave of her Majesty and the Prince, and left Osborne. His Serene Highness returns immediately to Germany. The Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg and the Princesses Eliza, Adelaide, and Feodora remain at Osborne.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, with their guests and family, attended the regatta at Cowes.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and Prince took their usual early walk, and the younger branches of the Royal family walked and rode in the grounds at Osborne, as did the illustrious visitors at present remaining at Osborne. The Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and the Baroness de Speth.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Friday (yesterday) at her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

**TUTOR TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.**—It is rumoured in well-informed quarters, that the choice of a tutor during the early period of the Prince of Wales's education has fallen upon one of the Assistant Masters of Eton College, from whose success in engaging the attachment of his pupils, as well as the confidence of their parents, the best results may be anticipated in the more prominent sphere to which it is proposed to transfer him.

**THE NEW FOREST.**—The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Warden of the New Forest, arrived during the week at Minstead Manor House, near Lyndhurst, on a visit to H. C. Compton, Esq., one of the members for South Hants. His Royal Highness is unattended, and, so far as the weather permits, takes daily exercise in different parts of the forest, in the affairs of which he appears much interested.

**SATURDAY** (this day) Prince Albert enters his 29th year. The day is to be celebrated at her Majesty's residence in the Isle of Wight, with more than ordinary effect. A rural and marine fête, similar to that given in celebration of the Duchess of Kent's birthday, last week, but on a more extended scale, is to be given; and, to guard against the discomfort of wet and windy weather, like the present, a number of artisans in the Lord Chamberlain's department, at Windsor Castle, have been busily engaged for some days past in repairing and refitting a number of tents and marquees recently brought from the Pavilion at Brighton.

**WINDSOR THEATRICALS.**—We are informed that the private theatrical performances which are to take place at Windsor Castle are now finally arranged. They are to begin on the Thursday after Christmas, and are to be continued on the four Thursdays succeeding. The first piece will be "King Lear," which will be followed by the "Merchant of Venice," "All in the Wrong," and the "Stranger." The entertainments on the last night will consist of Mr. Jerrold's play of the "Housekeeper," with a farce of Mr. Kenney's, probably "Sweethearts and Wives." The whole is to be under the management of Mr. Charles Kean, and the actors will be "picked men" from the different London companies, so that the plays may be cast as well as possible.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A vague feeling of uneasiness has prevailed in the Money Market during the week, arising from the critical state of the harvest, as well as the still unsettled position of affairs in France, Italy, and the North of Germany. The probability of a large supply of foreign corn becoming requisite to replace the deficiency of the harvest here, at a period when, without the interposition of such a powerful cause, the exchanges are already in favour of the exportation of gold to Hamburg, Paris, and New York, naturally excites alarm. It is true that any pressure arising from a restriction of the currency, induced by this cause, will not be immediately felt; but the events of last year are so keenly remembered, that on the first real demand for money, an indisposition to run any risk may lock up capital to so great an extent as to create an artificial scarcity where none really exists. That a feeling of preparing for such an event is increasing there cannot be any doubt. Large sales of Exchequer Bills and other floating securities have been quietly making for some weeks past; hence the gradual decline in prices at a period when capital is, as at present, so over-abundant. These considerations have influenced the English market during the week, creating heaviness, and causing a slight decline in prices. On Monday Consols opened at 85½ for money, but slightly improved during the day, closing at 85½ to 86 for money and the September account. This price continued on Tuesday, until the sale of £100,000 reduced quotations to 85½; but a rally afterwards closed prices at 86 for money, and 86 to 1 for Account. On Wednesday Consols opened at the improved price of 86 to 1 for Money, and 86 to 1 for Account; not varying until Thursday, when an advance to 86½ to 1 was registered. This advance may be chiefly attributed to its being understood that the Government will not require any aid until the next meeting of Parliament, which tended to temporarily strengthen prices. At the close of the week, there was, consequently, less languor, prices quoting for—Bank Stock, 196½; Reduced, 86½; Consols, 86½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 87½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 5, 1860, 5s 15-16; India Stock, 238; Ditto, Bonds, £1000, 23; Consols for Account, 86½; Exchequer Bills—£1000, 24d, March, 32s; June, 25s; £500, June, 25s; Small, June, 23.

Both Monday and Tuesday were nearly blank days in the Foreign Market, business being limited to a few transactions of small amount, and consequently producing no change in prices with the exception of Brazilian, which advanced to 72. There was rather more business on Wednesday, but the alterations were trifling, business again becoming dull on Thursday. The only interesting topic has been the communication from the Mexican Finance Minister to the agents of the bondholders, that no portion of the first instalment of the indemnity money from the United States is to be handed over to defray the arrears of the solemn contract made with the bondholders two years back, and which now amount to 5,000,000 dollars. The Finance Minister does not question the claim, but, unfortunately, about three weeks before the receipt of the letter to which his communication was an answer, Congress had passed a law "prohibiting" the government from disposing of the amount in the manner proposed. Thus, between the Finance Minister and Congress, no probability of a dividend can be for a moment entertained. At the close of the week prices were, for Mexican Fives, 1846, Account, 16½; Peruvian, 30; Portuguese Four per Cent., Account, 18½; Spanish Five per Cent., 12½; Spanish Three per Cent., 22½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 44½; Ditto, Four per Cent., Cert., 71.

The different railway m etings held during the past week have not produced any increase of confidence on the part of the public, nor does such an event seem probable, until shareholders display more decision in compelling directors to close the capital accounts, and thus test what real dividend can be paid. The branch lines, amalgamations, and leasing of lines, at a large profit, to scheming projectors, have most seriously damaged the best of the established lines, but not past repair, if shareholders will strenuously exert themselves to prevent any further outlay, whether in the shape of extensions or otherwise. Till this be done, the share list will display the same depression that characterises the annexed quotations of bargains last made:—Aberdeen, 20; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23; Caledonian, 22½; Do., New, £10 Pref., 2½; Eastern Counties, 14½; Do., New Guaranteed Six per Cent., 5½; East Lancashire, New, 10½; Great North of England, New, £40, 66½; Great Western, 84½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17½; Lancashire and Yorkshire Thirds (Reg.), 4½; Leeds and Bradford, 9½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 23½; Do., New, 25, guar. 6 per cent., 34½; London and North-Western, 115 ex div.; Do., Quarters (L. and B.), 25½; Do., New, 7½; London and South-Western, 42½; Do., New, £50, 23½; Do., Tenth (Cons.), 37½; Midland, 92½; Do., £50 Shares, 12½; Do., Birmingham and Derby, 67½; Do., Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 115½; Forth, 60; Do., Extension, 5 per cent., 17½; North British, 19½; North Staffordshire, 8½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 26½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 6½; Royston and Hitchin, 14½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B., 14½; South Eastern, 25½; Do., No. 1, 16½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 30½; York and

North Midland, Preference, 11; Do., East and West Riding Extension, 28½; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; Northern of France, 5½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 13½; Paris and Lyons, 5; Do., 4½; Paris and Strasbourg, 14.

**SATURDAY MORNING.**—There was but little doing in the English Funds yesterday; Consols quoting, during the day, 86½ to 87, and closing at 86½ to 87. The Foreign Market offered no new feature, but shares were a trifle firmer.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).**—Scarcely any English wheat has been received fresh up to our markets this week, coastwise or by land carriage. To-day the show of samples was trifling in the extreme, and the demand for all descriptions was somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations of Monday last of fully 1s per quarter, and at which a good clearance was effected. In free foreign wheats only a moderate business was transacted, yet the late improvement in value was well supported. A large quantity of wheat in bond changed hands, at 1s to 2s per quarter more money. All kinds of barley were in good request, and the turn higher. There was an improved sale for malt, the prices of which rose quite 1s per quarter, with a limited quantity on offer. The show of oats was small. Generally speaking the oat trade was firm, and the currencies advanced 1s per quarter. Both beans and peas were 1s per quarter dearer. Indian corn was 1s to 2s per quarter, and meal 1s per barrel higher. A steady business was doing in flour, at all full prices.

**GRAIN.**—English: wheat, 2780; barley, 330; oats, 300. Irish: oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 3010; barley, 230; oats, 10,000 quarters. Flour, 1680 sacks; malt, 1570 quarters. English:—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 51s to 57s; ditto, white, 57s to 65s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 56s; ditto, white, 52s to 60s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 28s to 31s; distilling ditto, 28s to 31s; malted ditto, 32s to 34s; 3s; Norfolk and Lincoln, 56s to 59s; brown ditto, 46s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 61s; Chevalier, 52s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 19s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 38s to 42s; mangle, 38s to 42s; white, —s to —s; boilers, 42s to 48s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, 41s to 44s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 43s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 30s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—There is a better demand for canary, raves, and rapeseed, at fully last week's prices. In all other seeds, as well as cakes, exceedingly little business is doing.

**Lineed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempeed, 45s to 48s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt; Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 10s to 14s 6d. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £25, per last of 32 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £9 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 73s to 78s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.**

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d; rye 4½d loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 51s 0d; barley, 30s 3d; oats, 21s 5d; rye, 31s 1½d; beans, 37s 9d; peas, 36s 3d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 49s 6d; barley, 29s 10d; oats, 20s 1½d; rye, 30s 1d; beans, 36s 2d; peas, 35s 1½d.

**Duties on Foreign Grain.**—Wheat, 8s 0d; barley, 3s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 3s 0d; beans 3s 0d; peas, 3s 0d.

**Tea.**—On the whole, a steady business is doing in this market; but we have no improvement to notice in the quotations.

**Sugar.**—The best grainy parcels of raw sugar are firm, at extreme prices; but the middling qualities are a slow sale. Refined goods are quoted at 51s to 52s for brown, and 52s 6d to 53s 6d per cwt for standard lump.

**Coffee.**Our market is in a somewhat sluggish state, at but little alteration in value.

**Rice.**—This article is in good request, at a further advance in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt.

**Provisions.**—The supplies of Dutch butter are large. Most kinds are a slow sale, at late rates. Fine Friesland is quoted at 90s to 91s; fine Holland, Kici, and Holstein, 80s to 88s; and inferior and surplus, 50s to 84s per cwt. Irish butter is a dull trade, at a decline in value of 1s per cwt. Carr, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, 82s to 84s; Cork, 83s to 84s; Limerick, 80s to 83s; Carrick, 80s to 84s; and Waterford and Dublin, 80s to 82s per cwt. English butter is dull, at 92s to 96s for fine Dorset; 88s to 92s for fine Devon; and 10s to 12s per dozen lbs for fresh. In bacon very little is doing. Waterford sizeable, 80s to 82s per cwt. Bladder lard is selling at 80s to 86s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

**Tallow.**—All kinds of tallow are in steady request, at 44s to 45s 3d per cwt for P.Y.C. on the spot. For forward delivery sales have taken place at 43s 6d per cwt.

**Oils.**—There is a better feeling in this market, but we have no alteration to notice in prices.

**Spirits.**—Run is very slow in sale, and in some instances the quotations have receded 1d per gallon. Brandy and corn spirits without alteration.

**Hay and Straw.**—Old meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; new ditto, £2 8s to £3 10s; old clover, £4 0s to £5 0s; new ditto, £3 0s to £4 8s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 9s per load.

**Hops (Friday).**—Although most of the reports received this morning represent the mould to have shown itself on nearly the whole of the plantations in Sussex and Kent, the state of the bins is considered to have somewhat improved. A moderate business is doing in the hops, at fully last week's quotations; otherwise the demand is in a very sluggish state. Dried, £180,000 to £185,000—Sussex pockets, £2 2s to £2 6s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 4s to £2 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £2 8s to £5 5s per cwt.

**Coals (Friday).**—Hasting's Hartley, 15s; New Tanfield, 13s; Tanfield Moor, 14s; Eden Main, 16s; Braddly's Hutton, 17s; Lambton, 6s 9d; Kelco, 16s per ton.

**Smithfield (Friday).**—With beasts—the general quality of which was by no means first-rate—the market was seasonably well supplied to-day. On the whole, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at prices about equal to those paid on Monday last; the highest figure for the best Scots not exceeding 4s 2d per 8lb. As will be seen by our returns, the supply of foreign stock was tolerably extensive. There was a considerable falling off in the number of sheep compared with that shown on several preceding Fridays, owing to which the demand for that kind of stock was somewhat active, and in some instances the prime old Downs produced a trifle more money. In lambs a steady business was transacted, at extreme rates of value. Calves moved off freely, at an advance of quite 2d per 8lb; but pigs were very dull in sale. Milch cows sold at from £15 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down, ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 17s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 22s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1077; cows, 109; sheep and lambs, 8350; calves, 463; pigs, 310. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 1077; sheep and lambs, 1490; calves, 209. Scotch: Beasts, 190; sheep, 300.

**Wool and Leather (Friday).**—These markets were very firm to-day, and prices were well supported in every instance:—

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 10d to 4s 6d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HEBBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.—James Murray Grant, Esq., to be Vice-Lieutenant, vice William Fraser Tytler, Esq.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J GREENWOOD and B GREENWOOD, Bradford, worsted spinners.

BANKRUPT.

E BUTT, Crofton, ironmonger. M FORT, late of Bateman's-row, Shoreditch, but now of Upper Canon-street, Mile-end, looking-glass manufacturer. E SMITH, Shide, Isle of Wight, brickmaker. S MOBBES, Alfred-place, Alexander-square, Brompton, and St. Mary-le-Strand-place, Old Kent-road, Dean-street, Soho, and Houndsditch, coal merchant. J MORGAN, sen, and J MORGAN, jun, Hereford, and Glasbury, woollaplers. W WEST, Stroud, builder. T SHELL, Box, Wiltshire, quarrymaster. E HUSTON, Plymouth, builder. WE-TLACE (alias J CUDY), Tavistock, cattle salesman. J KIRKHAM, Liverpool, builder. W THOMAS, Liverpool, bootmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G TURNBULL, Glasgow, merchant. J GORDON, Inverness, builder. A GIBSON and Co, Inverness, leather merchants. I CAMPBELL, New Cumnock, sheep-dealer. A ROWAND



ADVERTISEMENTS.

**STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—First Night this season of the highly popular Equestrian Spectacle of MAZEPPA.—Triumphant career of the new Pageant of LADY GODIVA.—On MONDAY, AUG. 28th, the curtain will rise at a quarter to Seven precisely, with Lord Byron's magnificent and highly-dramatic Spectacle of MAZEPPA, or the Wild Horse; reproduced with great splendour. To be succeeded by the unequalled Scenes of the Circle. The whole to conclude with, 25th time, the increasingly popular grand national Extravaganza Pageant of LADY GODIVA; or, Peeping Tom of Coventry.—Box-offices open from Eleven till Five.—Stage Manager, Mr. West.

**THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH NINTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**—PATRON.—Her Most Excellent MAJESTY THE QUEEN. VICE-PATRONS.—The QUEEN DOWAGER. His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT. His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.

This FESTIVAL will take place in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on TUESDAY, the 12th of September next, and the three following days. On Wednesday morning Spohr's cantata, "The Christian's Prayer," and Haydn's "The Creation." On Thursday, Mozart's cantata, oratorio, "Elijah." And, on Friday morning, Mozart's cantata, "Davide Penitente," and Handel's "Israel in Egypt." There will be three Grand Miscellaneous Concerts, on the evenings of Tuesday, the 12th, Wednesday, the 13th, and Thursday, the 14th of September, comprising selections from Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto," Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night," Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito," and Beethoven's "Fidelio." Principal Vocal Performers—Mme. Viorod Garcia, Mme. Castellan, Mlle. Albani, Miss Anne Williams, Miss Martha Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Locke, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Whitworth, and Signor Labacchi. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Leader—Mr. Blagrove.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.**—Visitors are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS, on MONDAY in every week, at SIXPENCE each; on the following days, at ONE SHILLING each. Children at Sixpence. A new entrance has been opened in the Broad-walk.

**ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—PARIS.**—In addition to the numerous attractions of this Establishment now exhibiting (Day and Evening), a new grand PANORAMA of PARIS by MOONLIGHT, as seen from a balloon suspended over the gardens of the Tuilleries, comprising 46,000 square feet, produced under the direction of Mr. William Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Danon, in which all the localities of the late insurrection are distinctly represented. Open from Ten till half-past Five, and from Seven till half-past Ten o'clock. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening. Admission, 2s.; Children and Schools, half-price. Caverns, 1s.

**CREMORNE.—THE DAY FOR THE MILLION.**—The Grandest Fete of the Season.—The reign of St. Swithin having terminated, and the Lesson in the hope of having for a novelty one fine day this season, has fixed the barometer for MONDAY, AUGUST 28th, in order to afford the Million an opportunity of witnessing the varied and attractive Entertainments of this vast Establishment. The Fete will eclipse all the previous Galas of Cremorne. Commencing with a Brilliant Illumination of the Palace, and Magnificent Pyrotechnic Tableau. Grand Night-Ascent of the Royal Cremorne Balloon, with Fireworks from the Car. Admission to the entire Entertainment, 1s. Doors open at 3; Close at 12 o'clock.—The Aquatic Tournament will be repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday.—A new Covered Promenade, 400 feet in length, has been erected, which, in the Evening, will be brilliantly illuminated with gas. The Fete will be respectfully informed that the beautiful Park and Tavern of Cremorne are open on Sundays for Promenade and Refreshment after 4 o'clock. No charge for admission.—The walks are covered with shell, rendering them perfectly dry after the severest shower.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—ASIANIC CHOLERA, its dependence on the Electrical State of the Atmosphere. This important Lecture, with new and practical suggestions for its treatment, will be delivered by ISHAM BAGGS, Esq., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two o'clock, and on the alternate Evenings at Nine, till the 2nd of September. In Dr. Ryan's Lectures, the late Epidemic in Bombay, and the late Epidemic in London, and the valuable Patent Gas Apparatus of Stephen W. Lee, will be explained. Lectures by Dr. Bachofner, on PNEUMATICS. The various Optical Effects. Diver and Diving Bell. An elegant Model of a Vessel, with Captain Carpenter's Improved Propeller, at work on the water, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—The New Catalogue, 1s.

**THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK "KEYING,"** manned by a Chinese Crew.—This most interesting Exhibition, which has been justly called the "greatest novelty in Europe," has been visited by Her Majesty the Queen, all the Royal Family, and an immense number of persons, including nearly all the nobility and foreign residents of London. The "Keying" is now open for Exhibition, from Ten to Six, in the East India Docks, adjoining the Railway and Steamboat Pier, Blackwall.—Admission, ONE SHILLING. Junk Tickets, including fare and admission, are issued by the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyance also by Omnibuses, from the Victoria Station, and from the Westminister and Woolwich; fare 4d. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d.

**THE HALL OF ROME, GREAT WINDMILL-STREET, HAYMARKET.**—THE ONLY EXHIBITION OPEN IN LONDON.—Extraordinary and unprecedented reception of the New and splendid TABLEAU of MISERERE, NIGHT'S DREAM.—On a Moving Lion—Mount Olympus—and Blyas carried away by the Water Nymphs. Also several other novelties of the most recherche description. The whole of the Groups accompanied by appropriate Music and Scenery. Morning performance at Three; Evening at Eight.—Stalls, 3s.; reserved seats, 2s.; promenade, 1s.; private boxes for six persons, 10s. 6d. each.

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PARIS FASHIONS.

## PARIS FASHIONS.

The fashions for these latter days of summer must be sought at watering-places, especially in bathing towns; but Paris alone gratifies the thousand caprices of pretty and elegant travellers. In all parts the beautiful *émigrées* receive cases filled not only with *barège* dresses, ornamented with graduated ribbon velvet, which has the most charming effect; but also ball and evening concert dresses, consisting of tulle, *crêpe lisse*, or tulle, decorated with a wreath of little leaves, blades of asparagus, sprigs of barberry, or bunches of currants, formed of velvet, with or without ligatures of gold and silver cord. These lovely dresses are the more valuable on account of their being equally pleasing by daylight and candle-light. Tulle embroidered, in light designs, executed with fancy straw, is a tasteful novelty. These dresses are made very simple; a bodice *à trois pièces*, trimmed with a berthe, and the skirt composed of three flounces, the first of which falls from the waist. The berthe and the flounces are cut in festoonings of straw "mate," and a light garland of straw flowers ornaments the edge of the berthe and the flounces above the festoonings. *Barège* dresses are worn with silk slips of the same colour. In the country, and by the sea-side, the most elegant ladies wear straw bonnets *à la créole*, with deep borders; a simple velvet ribbon is placed round the bonnet; the edges are left loose, and are only trimmed with a straw beading; the strings are of ribbon velvet, and are attached inside the poke, whilst a fastening of flowers or a ribbon rosette suffices to hide the place where the strings are attached.

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The second is composed of white muslin, embroidered in wool, with large coloured spots. The mantle, *à jabala*, is silk, to match the spots on the dress. The bonnet is rice straw, of a round shape, meeting under the chin; a sprig of African nasturtiums ornaments the side.

The third presents us with a dress of taffeta with flounces pinked; the bodice

is open, so as to show a chemisette richly embroidered, or trimmed with rows of narrow lace. The mantle is of *taffeta d'Italie*, with two rows of gimp or braiding, trimmed with a deep fringe of fine tassels. The bonnet is of white *crêpe*; a very open shape, with a fall of "tulle illusion;" and bunches of *fleurs-de-lis* are placed in the interior, with long ringlets.

## COLONIZATION OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company formed the subject of a very striking debate in the House of Commons on Friday evening. It appears that the Governor having requested of Government the grant of the British territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and specially of Vancouver's Island, lying along its southern coast, the Colonial Secretary has favoured the application, the justification being that "the island in question has not advantage enough to ensure its voluntary colonization, and that if we did not make provision for occupying it in some manner or other, we should probably be anticipated in such proceedings by parties ready to avail themselves of our neglect."

On Friday, Mr. Christy called the attention of Parliament to the proposed grant, which was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, on the ground that investigation, deliberation, and caution were demanded before the confirmation of the charter. Mr. Hume was of the same opinion; but, eventually, the hon. member's motion for an address to the Crown, to stay the grant of the charter, was lost by 58 to 76.

During the debate, the importance of the island as a field for colonization was geographically illustrated by more than one of the speakers. Mr. Wyld observed that Vancouver's Island stood in a peculiar position: it was the sentinel of the Pacific Ocean. Its local position, with reference to China, Australia, New Zealand, and other important places, made the possession of it a matter of great moment. Its numerous harbours made it also of great value in that part of the world; and the time, he believed, was not far distant when Vancouver's Island would command the trade with China. Again, its agriculture was by no means to be despised, and it produced spars of the finest quality. Mr. Hume quoted a report from Mr. Douglas, a public officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, which stated there to be an abundance of timber on

the island; that its coast was indented with bays and inlets, having good anchorage; that the soil had great capabilities for agriculture; that two-thirds of the whole surface (250 miles long by 50 broad) were prairie land, and other parts were covered with valuable oak and the finest timber; that the climate was mild and pleasant, and that there might be grown upon the land any kind of grain that was raised in England. Sir George Simpson, in a letter dated the 21st of June, 1844, said that the country and the climate were "remarkably fine; that the soil was fit for agriculture and the rearing of domestic cattle; and that the place would become important, and was better calculated for a *dépôt* for trade than any place in its neighbourhood." Sir George also stated that American whale ships had resorted there, and that he thought it likely to become a *dépôt* for that purpose, as it was much nearer the fishing ground than California. Mr. Hume added:—"The Columbia river, which the Americans had, was obstructed by bars; Vancouver's Island, so available for trade, was distant from China only a voyage of 18 days. Plenty of men and plenty of capital would go there if the settlers were to be independent. There were coal-fields covering 50 square miles in the island, the coal cropping out at the top and costing but little to raise: it was lamentable, therefore to think that, anxious as we were to promote colonization by self-governing settlers, we should surrender such an opportunity to this Company."

On Monday night, Lord J. Russell announced that it was intended to accompany the grant of the island with certain conditions which would make it imperative upon them to do all in their power to promote colonization; and his Lordship added that the concluding of the grant would still be left to a Committee of the Privy Council.

The Hudson's Bay Company have already a settlement upon the island, and a Correspondent has sketched this portion. The fort itself lies some little distance inside the harbour; it is stockaded, with an octagonal tower at two opposite angles, with three or four guns mounted in each. All the buildings were originally inside; but they have been extended outside, and it is intended to enlarge the stockade. To the left is a little village.

The reader will find, by the way, a good account of the Company's settlement in Mr. Ballantyne's lively volume entitled "Hudson's Bay," lately published.

## ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB OF ENGLAND.

The beautiful Vase, of which we give an engraving, has been most graciously presented by her Majesty to the Royal Western Yacht Club, at Plymouth, to be sailed for to-day (the 26th), in honour of the birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.



HER MAJESTY'S CUP, PRESENTED TO THE ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB OF ENGLAND, 1848.

The Prize is from the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. Its height is twenty-eight inches. The design is very characteristic of the scene of the contest. The vessel is a superb claret jug, ornamented with hippocampi, and dolphins at the base.

**PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.**—It is now understood in official quarters that the business of the session will be brought to a close, if possible, by Friday, the 1st of September, and that her Majesty will prorogue Parliament in person on the following day; and will afterwards proceed to Woolwich and embark on board the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht, when, attended by the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty steam-yacht, and other vessels composing the Royal squadron, the Queen and Prince Albert will proceed directly to Dundee, en route to Balmoral shooting lodge, Aberdeenshire.—*Morning Herald*.

**DEPUTATION TO THE FOREIGN-OFFICE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.**—On Monday a deputation of members of Parliament had an interview with Lord Palmerston, at the Foreign-Office, to present a memorial signed by the Mayor and a number of highly respectable merchants of Manchester, with reference to the continued interruption in the trade of the River Plate. Mr. Milner Gibson read the memorial, which set forth the inconvenience and loss suffered by the long-pending disputes between the states of the River Plate, and urged the Government to take such steps as might be proper to bring about the restoration of peace. Lord Palmerston was very frank in his communications with the deputation. The first attempt, he said, at an arrangement through the negotiation of Lord Howden failed, because Rosas, the President or Dictator of Buenos Ayres, refused to consent to the free navigation of the rivers which empty themselves into the River Plate. Another attempt was made by Captain Gore, who was sent out specially to co-operate with M. Le Gros, the French envoy, and the efforts of these gentlemen seemed to promise success for a time. Oribé, who was possessed of the country outside the city of Monte Video, had consented to certain conditions; and the Monte Videans, who had possession of the city, and who are carrying on the war with him, were also on the point of consenting to a peace, when the news of the French Revolution arrived and induced them to break off negotiations, in the belief that the Republic would give them more decided assistance than Guizot had been willing to render them. The news of the Revolution also had its effect on Rosas. He refused to treat with Le Gros, on the ground that, as a new Government, or no Government at all existed in France, the acts of its envoy might not be sanctioned; and Captain Gore also thought it best to wait till further instructions came from France. The next packet brought no instructions to Le Gros, whereupon that gentleman returned to France. Captain Gore remains at Monte Video; but negotiations are suspended, until the French Government decide upon the course it will take. Lord Palmerston informed the deputation that he would communicate with M. de Beaumont, the French Minister in London, on the subject; and he hoped the two Governments, between whom the most cordial feeling existed, would be able to unite in some more successful effort to bring about a termination of hostilities on the banks of the River Plate.

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VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT.